





## Braving the Elements / Ice Fishing in Siberia

## Hobby? Or Expression of Manhood?

By Michael Specter  
New York Times Service

**T**OMSK, Russia — What kind of man would stand for hours in the middle of a frozen river in the middle of Siberia in the middle of winter, battered by winds that could snap an oak and temperatures that would scare an Eskimo?

Who would be crazy enough to stick live worms in his mouth to keep them warm, drill a hole in the ice with a corkscrew taller than he is, drop a line through the hole and wait patiently until an unsuspecting fish happened by?

Why, a Russian man, of course.

In fact, a few million of them. If there is a pastime here to compare to the American male's seemingly bottomless love of golf, it is undoubtedly ice fishing.

Each winter weekend, fortified by nothing more than a mug of soup and a bottle of vodka, the men of Russia trudge off through endless expanses of snow to stand on huge stretches of ice in the hope of pulling a few small, mostly indigestible carp or perch from the icy depths beneath them.

"What do you mean, why?" Igor Makharov, 54, shouted in response to the obvious question. An engineer, Mr. Makharov was standing in the middle of the Tom River here, not 10 minutes' walk from the center of the city. Other men — always alone — had fanned out across the frozen river, each boring holes through the 60-centimeter (2-foot) — floor of ice.

The temperature stood at minus 36 degrees centigrade (32 degrees Fahrenheit below zero), but Mr. Makharov was in heaven.

"I don't know how people live without ice fishing," he said. "If you had ever done it even once, you wouldn't have to ask such a ridiculous question."

"Can you just feel how clear the air is?" he asked in all seriousness as his listeners frantically stamped their feet in a futile attempt to share the pleasure of the moment. "To fish here on a day like today is absolute joy. Anybody can fish in the summer. It's not the same. Ice fishing is the only real way I have ever found to forget my troubles completely. It is the most peaceful thing a man can do."

It also seems to be the perfect expression of two immutable Russian traits: a love of suffering and a mystical soul.

Such is the popularity — and importance — of ice fishing, that on his recent vacation in the snowy wilds of northwestern Russia, President Boris Yeltsin made a big show of spending some time on the river every day.

Nobody ever says what he catches. It doesn't matter. Russian men will stand on a sheet of ice until their toes freeze, carefully bending over with a soup ladle to flick unwanted chunks of ice from a lovingly crafted fishing hole. They will return to the same spot on the same river or lake week after week, certain that their spot has a special meaning that could not be found anywhere else on earth.

The routine over years. The men lower a lure — a worm warmed by mouth or kept alive pinned in an armpit — and then they retreat to a stool and a bottle for a half hour to see what happens.



James Hill/The New York Times

*A man trying his luck on the Tom River near Tomsk. Ice fishing, an immensely popular winter pastime, seems to be the perfect expression of two immutable Russian traits: a love of suffering and a mystical soul.*

Ice fishing may sound sedate, but it is often deadly. So far in Russia, more than 50 people have died ice fishing this winter. Some fell through unexpected cracks in the ice. Two froze to death. Several simply drifted on a broken ice floe out to sea.

**L**AST year so many people near St. Petersburg came unmoored on giant hunks of ice that the police started a regular boat patrol along the coast. Fishermen complained that it scared their prey.

"There is a little risk to everything that's wonderful," said Sergei Shubov, 44, an electrician. He argues that serenity and isolation are well worth a small chance of frostbite or death.

"Look at Russia's favorite summer hobby," he said. "Do you know how many people die gathering poison mushrooms every year? It doesn't mean it isn't fun."

There must be something to the serenity, because nobody could be doing this for the fish. A man can stand from morning till night, often wrapped in a plastic garbage bag with a hole big enough for a

bottle, and his catch can amount to three to five scrawny white fish.

There was a time when no one who fished here could ever fail. Before the Soviet Union turned much of this area into an industrial dump, residents used to take thousands of tons of fish each year from the rivers and lakes of Siberia. Hunting and fishing made the region prosperous.

No more, though. Tomsk is like most big cities in central Russia and Siberia: Industries dot the riverbanks, and sewage and chemical waste are dumped into the river without a thought to the consequences.

"The fish may be polluted," said Mr. Shubov, who does this every week of the winter — and in Siberia that's a lot of weeks. "Most people say that if you catch them in winter, they are cleaner. But I don't really do it for the fish. I don't even eat them. I do it for the chance to be alone with my thoughts."

Asked if he thought it was a rather extreme way of getting to know himself better, Mr. Shubov laughed.

"This is how Russians relax," he said. "Who said it's supposed to be comfortable?"

Turks Place Last Bets  
As Gambling Era Ends

## Ankara Shuts Casinos Amid Link to Crime

By Stephen Kinzer  
New York Times Service

**ISTANBUL** — The beautiful people were losing their money as usual last weekend at Turkey's casinos, feeding the slot machines and watching intently as the female croupiers dipped low to scoop up chips at roulette and poker tables.

This time there was a difference, though. An unspoken air of urgency and loss wafted through the smoky air, because the era of casino gambling here is about to end. Everyone knew that at midnight Tuesday, all 79 casinos in Turkey would have to lock their doors for good.

"It's hard to believe this is happening," said a security guard who gave his name as Ismail as he surveyed a crowd of well-dressed gamblers at Istanbul's Ciragan Palace casino. "I'm going to have to find a new job. So will thousands of other people. Maybe it is necessary, but it's going to hurt."

Parliament voted in June to shut the casinos, prompted in part by growing evidence that they have formed a vital link in the alliance of smugglers, killers, corrupt police officers and high government officials that has evidently been part of Turkey's hidden life for years.

An official report on this clandestine alliance, which has become a major topic of discussion here in recent months, was recently delivered to Prime Minister Mesut Yilmaz. It repeated allegations that some casinos and their owners were involved in illicit acts.

Owners of hotels that house casinos are disconsolate, fearing that they will lose huge sums. "I can't understand why we close the casinos when our competitors, like Greek Cyprus and Spain, have been encouraging new ones to be opened," said Kaya Oztoprak, manager of a hotel in the Mediterranean resort of Antalya.

Mr. Oztoprak and others sought to block the law by filing a suit, contending that it is an unconstitutional restriction on their right to do business. The Constitutional Court rejected their suit last month, upholding the law and setting the stage for the scheduled closing.

The first Turkish casinos opened in the late 1960s. Since then, they have spread across the country, with the largest concentrations in Istanbul and Antalya.

Momentum for closing them began to gather force last year, when Turkey was governed by an Islamic-led coalition. The Islamic-oriented Welfare Party opposes gambling on religious grounds, and

Neometin Erbakan, who was its leader and the prime minister at that time, said casinos had spread "like an epidemic" to the "farthest corners of Anatolia."

Several prominent secularists who were urging the closing of religious schools agreed that it would seem immoral to oppose religious education while supporting casino gambling. Some said they had been moved by stories of gambling-related family tragedies.

"The casinos lost their original purpose as places to play games of chance and became centers of seduction," said Husamettin Cindoruk, a former speaker of Parliament who was a leading advocate of the bill to close them. "They ruin neighborhoods and destroy families."

"It's impossible to control them, although we tried. The government placed inspectors inside the casinos, but how can you expect them all to do an honest job when there is so much money involved?"

According to the report submitted to Mr. Yilmaz, heroin dealers, arms smugglers and assorted other criminals have worked closely with some casino owners and have used casinos to launder illegal profits. Several papers have reported that successive Turkish governments allowed gangsters to open casinos and that some of the profits were funneled back to the state and used to finance covert operations.

Among the episodes that brought these ties to public attention was the killing last year of Omer Lutfu Topal, who was known as Turkey's "casino king."

Since Mr. Topal was cut down in a hail of bullets outside his Istanbul home, papers have linked him to a web of criminals and corrupt police officers. His widow is among those who think his killing was ordered by rivals who were not satisfied with money-laundering arrangements he made or refused to make.

Four members of an elite police unit, together with one of Mr. Topal's former partners and two other men, have been charged with his murder. On Monday, the former Istanbul security director, Kemal Yazicioglu, submitted written testimony in which he asserted that the defendants were guilty. They deny the charges.

Mr. Topal was among Turkish casino owners who spread their influence into the Caucasus and Central Asia.

According to press reports after Mr. Topal's death, President Heydar Aliyev of Azerbaijan had allowed him to build a casino in Azerbaijan as a way of paying off a \$6 million-dollar debt that Mr. Aliyev's son Ilham had accumulated at Turkish casinos. The reports also said Mr. Topal received public funds from Turkish officials to finance the construction of three casinos in Turkmenistan.

In another indication of the role of casino gambling in the Turkish crime scene, a senior Turkish official said last month that renegade Turkish security agents tried to assassinate the President of Georgia, Eduard Shevardnadze, in 1995 because of "gambling affairs."

The official, Eyyup Asik, a minister without portfolio in Mr. Yilmaz's cabinet, said diplomatic crisis was averted when the Turkish Foreign Ministry sent Mr. Shevardnadze a secret apology.

The president of the casino gambling trade association, Erhan Akbulut, has warned that Turkey will lose 17,000 jobs and more than \$1 billion in annual revenue by closing casinos, and that tens of thousands of Russians, Israelis and other foreigners who come here to gamble will now take their money elsewhere.

## Rabbinate's Ruling Revives a Battle in Israel

The Associated Press

**JERUSALEM** — Reform and Conservative Jewish leaders said Tuesday they were reuniting their court battle to break the Orthodox rabbinate's monopoly in Israel after the rabbinic state of Israel is at a crossroads.

A Reform leader, Rabbi Uri Rega, said, "It has to decide whether it will make good the pledge of freedom of conscience given 50 years ago in the Declaration of Independence."

The Chief Rabbinate rejected a proposal Monday that would have permitted Reform and Conservative rabbis to join Orthodox rabbis in an institute for prospective converts to Judaism.

In return for that participation, the Reform and Conservative movements had agreed that conversions would be carried out in accordance with strict Orthodox Jewish law.

But a statement from the rabbinate said that

establishing a joint institution "must not even be contemplated" and held the Reform and Conservative movements responsible for the assimilation of many of the world's Jews.

Reform and Conservative leaders accused the rabbinate of "declaring war on the Jewish people" and "slamming the door on conversions."

In the absence of a compromise, the religious political parties have threatened to quit Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's governing coalition, which would bring down the government, unless the Knesset enacts a law formalizing the Orthodox monopoly over conversions in Israel.

The legislation sought by the religious parties would apply only to conversions within Israel. Those carried out overseas are recognized by Israel whether they are carried out by Orthodox or non-Orthodox rabbis.

The Reform and Conservative movements have filed a petition in the Supreme Court asking it to force the Interior Ministry to register their adherents who converted in Israel as Jews.

On Tuesday, the Interior Ministry, the Ministry for Religious Affairs and the Chief Rabbinate asked the court for a 60-day extension for their response. The court had delayed hearing the case while the two sides tried to work out a compromise.

"I see no reason for any further delay," said Rabbi Ehad Bandel, president of the Conservative movement in Israel.

Also Tuesday, the Reform and Conservative movements submitted a petition to the Supreme Court demanding that the Religious Affairs Ministry allow a Conservative Jew to be seated on the local religious council in the southern town of Arad. The ministry has resisted all attempts to appoint non-Orthodox Jews to the councils.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

## Barrier to JFK Rail Link Falls

**WASHINGTON (NYT)** — The government has approved a plan to use money from a passenger-ticket tax to build a rail line that would connect Kennedy International Airport with rail lines at Jamaica Station in New York City's borough of Queens.

The approval clears the last major obstacle to a project that officials hope will provide a cheaper and quicker way to reach the airport from Manhattan and New Jersey. Officials of the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey said they hoped to begin work on the first phase of the project later this year.

The Jamaica link, on pillars along the Van Wyck Expressway median, would allow passengers to reach Manhattan by either the Long Island Rail Road or the E, J and Z subway lines. It is also the terminus for 40 bus lines.

## Malaria Epidemic Hits Kenya

**KISUMU, Kenya (AP)** — A malaria epidemic has killed 354 people in two western Kenya districts in the last two weeks, health officials said Tuesday.

Andrew Nyamwaya, the senior district health official, said he had asked the Ministry of Health for additional staff and medicine but had received no reply.

He said that the outbreak had reached epidemic level. George Anyona, an opposition legislator from the area, accused the government Tuesday of indifference.

"I am asking the government to seek long-term solutions to this problem rather than letting hundreds of people die before medicine is brought in," he said.

Mr. Nyamwaya said 300 people had died in Kisumu and 54 others in the neighboring Nyanira district since Jan. 25.

## WEATHER

Forecast for Thursday through Saturday, as provided by AccuWeather.

Europe				North America				Asia			
City	High	Low	Wind	City	High	Low	Wind	City	High	Low	Wind
Algeria	10/16	5/10	W	Atlanta	65/75	45/55	W	Amman	65/75	45/55	W
Amsterdam	10/16	5/10	W	Boston	65/75	45/55	W	Bangkok	85/95	65/75	W
Antwerp	10/16	5/10	W	Chicago	65/75	45/55	W	Beijing	65/75	45/55	W
Athens	10/16	5/10	W	Dallas	65/75	45/55	W	Bombay	85/95	65/75	W
Berlin	10/16	5/10	W	Denver	65/75	45/55	W	Calcutta	85/95	65/75	W
Birmingham	10/16	5/10	W	Houston	65/75	45/55	W	Chengdu	65/75	45/55	W
Bombay	85/95	65/75	W	Los Angeles	65/75	45/55	W	Chongqing	65/75	45/55	W
Buenos Aires	65/75	45/55	W	Manila	65/75	45/55	W	Colombo	85/95	65/75	W
Burgas	10/16	5/10	W	Medan	65/75	45/55	W	Dhaka	85/95	65/75	W
Cairo	65/75	45/55	W	Montreal	65/75	45/55	W	Delhi	85/95	65/75	W
Canton	65/75	45/55	W	New Orleans	65/75	45/55	W	Dhaka	85/95	65/75	W
Cebu	85/95	65/75	W	Phoenix	65/75	45/55	W	Dhaka	85/95	65/75	W
Chennai	85/95	65/75	W	Portland	65/75	45/55	W	Dhaka	85/95	65/75	W
Chongqing	65/75	45/55	W	San Francisco	65/75	45/55	W	Dhaka	85/95	65/75	W
Colombo	85/95	65/75	W	Seattle	65/75	45/55	W	Dhaka	85/95	65/75	W
Copenhagen	10/16	5/10	W	Shanghai	65/75	45/55	W	Dhaka	85/95	65/75	W
Dakar	65/75	45/55	W	Singapore	85/95	65/75	W	Dhaka	85/95	65/75	W
Damascus	65/75	45/55	W	Sydney	65/75	45/55	W	Dhaka	85/95	65/75	W
Dar es Salaam	65/75	45/55	W	Taipei	65/75	45/55	W	Dhaka	85/95	65/75	W
Delhi	85/95	65/75	W	Tokyo	65/75	45/55	W	Dhaka	85/95	65/75	W
Dhaka	85/95	65/75	W	Urumqi	65/75	45/55	W	Dhaka	85/95	65/75	W
Dhaka	85/95	65/75	W	Yokohama	65/75	45/55	W	Dhaka	85/95	65/75	W
Dhaka	85/95	65/75	W					Dhaka	85/95	65/75	W

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## THE AMERICAS

## Clinton Evidence Leaves House Cold

### No Push in Congress to Impeach

By Guy Gugliotta  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — While the House leadership has quietly begun to consider the logistics of a possible impeachment inquiry against President Bill Clinton, both parties agree the evidence will have to be much stronger than it is now before lawmakers can seriously contemplate removing a popular chief executive from office.

House members question whether Kenneth Starr, the independent counsel, can, as required by law, gather enough "substantial and credible information" about transgressions involving Mr. Clinton to send it to the House as "grounds for impeachment."

Even if the information exists, House members from both parties say they wonder if any misdeeds involved in a possible affair with the former White House intern Monica Lewinsky could rise to the level of "high crimes and misdemeanors" stipulated by the constitution as impeachable offenses.

Finally, say House lawmakers and aides, an inquiry of impeachment will most likely depend as much on the tide of public opinion as it will on the case against Mr. Clinton.

"Go ahead, make my day," said John Conyers Jr. of Michigan, the ranking Democrat on the House Judiciary Committee, where any impeachment inquiry would begin.

"A foolhardy attempt to impeach an overwhelmingly popular and successful president on inconsistent and highly suspect circumstantial evidence is one way to ensure a Democratic congressional majority next November," Mr. Conyers said.

Surveys continue to demonstrate high levels of popularity for Mr. Clinton since the scandal broke. A Wall Street Journal/NBC News poll last week showed him with a 79 percent approval rating. More typical was the latest Newsweek poll, which found a 66 percent approval, with 49 percent saying the president should not be impeached even if he told Ms. Lewinsky to lie about the alleged affair.

Some lawmakers noted that Mr. Clinton's popularity contrasts markedly with the circumstances that existed when the Judiciary Committee opened an impeachment inquiry against Richard Nixon in 1974, the last time the procedure was used against a president.

At that time, the Watergate scandal had resulted in the indictment of 19 people, among them two cabinet secretaries and many of Mr. Nixon's closest advisers. Mr. Nixon himself had been named an "unindicted co-conspirator" by a special prosecutor for his role in the Watergate cover-up. His approval rating was at 24 percent in August 1974.

"One of the controlling factors is if there is an atmosphere conducive to impeachment," said former Representative M. Caldwell Butler, a Virginia Republican who served on the Judiciary Committee in 1974. "That's just not the circumstance. Until the American people get stirred up like they were in 1974, there should be no discussion of impeachment."

Mr. Starr has made clear that he should be come across evidence of impeachable of-

fenses, he will turn it over to the House. There, the Judiciary Committee chairman, Henry Hyde of Illinois, would consult with the speaker, Newt Gingrich of Georgia, and other Republican leaders before deciding to open an inquiry.

If a majority of the Judiciary Committee voted in favor of articles of impeachment, the full House would act as a grand jury and, by a simple majority vote, could pass the case to the Senate for trial. It takes a two-thirds vote of the Senate to remove the president from office. Mr. Nixon resigned in 1974 before his case left the House.

Mr. Hyde's office said he is quietly discussing with Mr. Gingrich last week the financing of an impeachment inquiry, and Mr. Hyde said, "We would have to augment our staff considerably."

But even as the two make these preliminary preparations, Republicans appear to have raised the threshold for an inquiry. Last week Mr. Gingrich told a closed meeting of Republicans that he would demand that Mr. Starr turn over all the evidence he had gathered in more than three years of investigating the Clinton administration before the House would contemplate an impeachment inquiry.

People familiar with Mr. Gingrich's thinking acknowledge that his remark was intended to suggest to Mr. Starr that his evidence needed to be overwhelming enough to warrant the abandonment of a probe that has involved everything from Arkansas financial scandals to the White House travel office.

Democrats, meanwhile, suggest that Mr. Starr's evidence is so weak that he wants to "punt to Congress" rather than admit he has no case.

"Starr dumps it on the committee, then says Hyde and Gingrich didn't have the guts to go ahead with it," one Democratic source said in conjecture.

Such a scenario, Republicans say, will not happen. "If this boils down to a 'he said, she said' problem, Henry Hyde is not likely to take it," one Republican said. "It's his job to determine what laws were broken and whether they meet the threshold of impeachable offenses."

Both the House Republicans and Democrats are holding annual retreats this week, and the Democrats in particular appeared anxious to put to rest any hasty rush to impeachment. The House minority leader, Richard Gephardt of Missouri, said any move by the Judiciary Committee "would stop everything in its tracks."

Speaking of Mr. Hyde, Representative Den Bontes, Democrat of Texas, said: "Up to this point, he has been one to withhold judgment, and properly so. The Republican pot is boiling and some of their members are eager to exploit these allegations."

But not Mr. Hyde. He has said he wanted "precise evidence" of a "substantial nature," and unlike Mr. Gingrich was not interested in obtaining three years' worth of Mr. Starr's investigation documents.

"One of the best ways to hide things," he said, is to send too much.

Mr. Hyde and other Republicans said that for any inquiry to have credibility, they would need to consult with Democrats before taking any action.



O. J. Simpson, a resident of Brentwood, California, driving past the home of Monica Lewinsky's father. Mr. Lewinsky's visit has brought on a media blitz not seen since the former football star's murder trial.

## Counsel for Jones's Judge: Step Down

The Associated Press

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas — The judge in the Paula Jones sexual harassment lawsuit should consider stepping down from the case if her husband's involvement violated judicial standards, according to a legal scholar.

Judge Susan Webber Wright of U.S. District Court used portions of a memo written by her husband, Robert Wright, in her decision to delay the case until after President Bill Clinton leaves office.

She also allowed her husband to sit in on a private meeting with lawyers after the Supreme Court overturned the ruling.

Legal scholars said Mr. Wright's involvement was odd at best and might have violated judicial canons that prohibit judges from discussing pending cases with family members.

"It gives the impression that this individual is part of the decision-making process," said Carl Bogus, a law professor who teaches professional responsibility at Roger Williams University in Bristol, Rhode Island.

"The judge will have to consider whether this creates a sufficient appearance of impropriety that would compel her to consider recusing herself," Mr. Bogus said.

Kathleen Clark, professor of political and legal ethics at Washington University School of Law in St. Louis, said that "a judge consulting someone other than the parties and the judge's law clerk and making a decision is odd," but that

talk of the judge's stepping down was unfounded.

"I wouldn't be talking about recusal over this. It seems a little extreme," she said, adding that she did not think Mr. Wright served his wife well by making those comments.

The Washington Post reported Mr. Wright's involvement in the Jones case on Monday.

Mr. Wright, a law professor at the University of Arkansas at Little Rock, said he had made suggestions about pending cases, including Mrs. Jones' suit against Mr. Clinton, but he denied helping his wife make decisions.

"I don't decide my wife's cases," he said. "I never have. I don't know how my wife will rule."

The result is a strange mixture of the legal and colloquial that encourages Ms. Tripp to retract public statements she had made and possibly distort the truth. It is illegal for lawyers to encourage witnesses to lie, and it is unlikely, the legal specialists said, that any lawyer would have put such suggestions in writing — if he or she would have made them at all.

Still, the document, a copy of which was obtained by The Washington Post, provides a step-by-step guide that Ms. Tripp has claimed she was being asked to follow when she testified in the Paula Jones sexual misconduct case against the president.

The "talking points" could become a key piece of evidence if the independent counsel, Kenneth Starr, tries to indict Ms. Lewinsky or anyone else on charges of obstructing justice. Mr. Starr is investigating whether Mr. Lewinsky or anyone on President Bill Clinton's legal team urged Ms. Tripp to lie, or whether Ms. Lewinsky herself has been pressured to disguise the true nature of her relationship with Mr. Clinton.

At one point in the document, Ms. Lewinsky appears to suggest how Ms. Tripp can change earlier accounts she has told a reporter regarding Kathleen Willey, a White House aide whom Ms. Tripp had asserted she saw leaving the Oval Office with her blouse untucked and lipstick smeared after an encounter with Mr. Clinton.

In the "points to make in affidavit," Ms. Tripp is encouraged not to "contradict" Mr. Clinton's version of events and to say that "you now do not believe that what she claimed happened really happened" and that "you now find it completely plausible that she herself smeared her lipstick, untucked her blouse, etc."

Toward the end of the document, it says: "You want to provide an affidavit laying out all of the facts in lieu of a deposition. You want Bennett's people to see your affidavit before it's signed." That apparently is a reference to Mr. Bennett's lawyer, Robert Bennett. Neither Mr. Bennett nor Ms. Lewinsky's lawyers would comment on the "talking points."

Kathleen Clark, a professor of legal ethics at Washington University in St. Louis, Missouri, said Monday, "This document raises the question of how much of our legal process is about getting to the truth and how much of it is about shaping what will be called the truth at trial."

Ms. Clark said the sentiment behind the document seemed traceable in lawyers. She pointed to the detailed and well-developed story line that could help Ms. Tripp explain why she came to suspect Mrs. Willey and consequently change her own version of events.

Some lawyers said they found it difficult to believe that Ms. Lewinsky, a 24-year-old with-

## POLITICAL NOTES

### Independent Inquiry on Babbitt

WASHINGTON — Top Justice Department officials have formally recommended that Attorney General Janet Reno seek an independent prosecutor to investigate Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt's role in a decision to kill an Indian casino project in Wisconsin, law enforcement officials say.

In a formal memorandum, Ms. Reno's advisers said that their preliminary inquiries could not resolve whether Mr. Babbitt told the truth in statements to lawmakers about his role in the casino deal.

Officials said Monday that Ms. Reno was likely to accept her aides' advice by Wednesday, the deadline for seeking an outside counsel on this issue.

The Babbitt case raises the specter of another far-reaching investigation because its roots are linked to political fund-raising, with casino-deal opponents pouring hundreds of thousands of dollars into Democratic campaigns.

Although Mr. Babbitt has repeatedly said that he played no role in a departmental decision to deny a permit for the casino, a lawyer involved in the casino deal said Mr. Babbitt had told him of a concerted White House lobbying effort to thwart the project. (NYT)

### Senate Weighs Ban on Cloning

NEW YORK — The U.S. Senate was considering bills on Tuesday to ban the cloning of human beings.

In an unusual step, the bills were sent directly to the Senate floor, bypassing committee hearings. The issues are complex and go deeper than the simple question of to clone or not to clone.

A bill proposed by Senators Christopher Bond of Missouri and Bill Frist of Tennessee, both Republicans, would in essence ban the technology of cloning as applied to humans. The Democrats Dianne Feinstein and Edward Kennedy, on the other hand, target the outcome rather than the technology, proposing in their bill to prohibit creating a human by inserting a cloned embryo in a woman's womb.

Many scientific organizations and the biotechnology industry would prefer to see no legislation. Many university biologists say they oppose the Bond-Frist bill, which they fear would curtail several promising lines of research. (NYT)

### Quote/Unquote

Janet Yellen, the chairman of the White House's Council of Economic Advisers, on the Clinton administration's citing statistics that show record high income for black families in 1996 and a drop in the poverty rate for black families to a record low: "Such developments raise hope for renewed and sustained progress toward economic equality." (NYT)

## Lawyers See Legal Hand Behind Lewinsky 'Talking Points'

By Joan Biskupic  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — It takes one to know one. Which may explain why several lawyers, asked to analyze the "talking points" document that the former White House intern Monica Lewinsky supposedly gave to her colleague, Linda Tripp, concluded that the document may have a lawyer's hand behind it.

The three-page document is unlikely to have actually been written by a lawyer, according to several legal experts. Rather, some raised the possibility that Ms. Lewinsky may have spoken with a lawyer and then drafted the document herself based on those conversations.

### Away From Politics

• A man who fatally shot three people in a drug-induced rampage was put to death by lethal injection Monday in Huntsville, Texas. Steven Reaford, 40, voluntarily headed to the death chamber on a conviction less than 10 months old. His death received far less attention than Karla Faye Tucker's execution last week. (AP)

• Pregnant women in their first trimester who drink five or more glasses of cold tap water daily may be at higher risk of miscarriage, according to a study of California chlorinated drinking water. The heightened risk is linked to exposure to a contaminant found in chlorinated water in a majority of U.S. municipal water systems. The chemical — trihalomethane — forms when chlorine reacts with acids from plant material. (AP)

• The U.S. Army's former top enlisted man, Gene McKinney, allegedly asked a young female soldier for "comfort" as his wife kept a vigil by the bed of their dying son, according to testimony by the soldier, Christine Fetrow. Ms. Fetrow, the first of six accusers to testify at a court-martial in Fort Belvoir, Virginia, said that Mr. McKinney, 47, had warned her that he was "a powerful man that makes things happen, good and bad." (AP)

• Fifty taxis in New York City will be equipped with cellular phones by April so drivers can report crimes, fires or accidents. The program "gives us the opportunity to have many more eyes and ears out there," said the city police commissioner, Howard Safir. "What we want them to do is just report — not do anything." (AP)

• An American Airlines jet missed a runway when it landed at O'Hare International Airport in Chicago on Monday, heavily damaging the plane. None of the 121 people aboard the Boeing 727 was hurt, although a firefighter helping evacuate passengers cut his head. Fog was dense when the plane landed. (AP)

## Insurers Urge Redesign of Sport Utility Vehicles

By Keith Bradsher  
New York Times Service

DETROIT — The auto insurance industry has urged carmakers to redesign sport utility vehicles and pickup trucks after concluding that these so-called light trucks raised the risk of death for other road users, while providing little if any additional protection for their own occupants.

"The very high death rates for occupants of other vehicles colliding with pickups or utility vehicles suggest that making future-model pickups and utility vehicles more crash compatible, especially in crashes with cars, should be a priority," said Brian O'Neill, president of the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety, which is bankrolled by most of the country's auto insurers and speaks for the industry on safety matters.

This is the first time the institute has called for the redesign of a class of passenger vehicles because of the harm they inflict on other drivers.

he added. The institute did not recommend specific design changes; it only identified current design problems.

As evidence that design changes should be made, the institute Monday sent automakers a statistical study. The study found that the death rate in accidents for people both inside and outside the vehicle was 17 percent higher for sport utility vehicles than for cars and 47 percent higher for pickups than for cars.

The insurers had not previously focused on people outside a vehicle, but this time they emphasized that group. The study found that sport utility vehicles killed occupants of other vehicles at nearly double the rate per million vehicles that cars did, while the rate for pickups was more than two and a half times the rate for cars.

What is more, occupants of pickups and sport utility vehicles had higher death rates than occupants of cars of the same weight. The largest sport utility vehicles have slightly lower occupant death

rates than the largest cars, which weigh less.

No doubt the way vehicles are driven, as well as their design, affects their accident rate. Higher death rates for pickups, for example, partly reflect that they are often driven by young men on high-speed, two-lane country roads, where fatal accidents are more common per vehicle than in cities, Mr. O'Neill said. On the other hand, all but the smallest sport utility vehicles are typically driven by the same families who drive cars and minivans. Mr. O'Neill said the institute had been unable to find a reliable way to adjust the figures for such differences, so no adjustments were made.

Because sport utility vehicles and pickup trucks make up less than a third of the vehicles on the road, and because many people die in single-vehicle accidents, the majority of deaths in vehicle accidents do not involve these light trucks. But the existence of a broad safety problem is clear, Mr. O'Neill said.

Barry Felrice, the regulatory affairs director of the Washington-based American Automobile Manufacturers Association, said some types of vehicles may inflict more damage on cars. But he said more research was needed to determine what, if any, design changes should be made.

Ford Motor Co. said the safety of cars was steadily improving as newer models carried more safety features and as seat belt use rose and drunken driving declined.

But Ricardo Martinez, head of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, said that he hoped the auto industry would look for ways to make light trucks more compatible with cars during crashes, and he warned that the American public would demand new safety regulations if the automakers did nothing. "My hope is that the increased recognition of compatibility problems will lead to design changes in the marketplace," he said.

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THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER



## ASIA/PACIFIC

## China Swiftly Deports to U.S. the Exiled Dissident It Arrested

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — An exiled Chinese activist, who traveled covertly to China to meet with other dissidents has been deported to the United States, heading off a potential human-rights outcry from overseas.

At the same time, China released three Chinese dissidents held in connection with the secret visit of the 50-year-old dissident, Wang Bingzhang.

Mr. Wang's swift expulsion with no trial—or even any public condemnation of his political activities—appeared to be part of Beijing's new strategy to rid itself of opponents by sending them abroad with a minimum of fuss.

Diplomats said the move reflected a further warming of ties between China and the United States that were long bedeviled by clashes over Beijing's treatment of dissent.

An important figure in China's opposition movement, Mr. Wang ended his exile of nearly two decades last month, sneaking into China under an alias to

help dissidents form an opposition party.

Captured by the police on Friday in the eastern city of Bengbu, Mr. Wang was put on a Los Angeles-bound plane from Shanghai on Monday, according to Bill Palmer, spokesman for the U.S. Embassy in Beijing.

He said the Chinese authorities did not inform the embassy that Mr. Wang had been deported until Tuesday, hours after the dissident had arrived in California.

"All of my family members are delighted and happy," Wang Bingwu, the dissident's brother, said on Hong Kong radio, adding, "Because for the last couple of days, we were very worried." He and his parents live in Montreal.

A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman, Zhu Bangzao, said Mr. Wang was held for questioning and deported because he entered China illegally by using a false name to get a visa.

Mr. Wang left China for Canada in the late 1970s and moved to the United

States a few years later. In 1982, he set up a magazine, China Spring, and an exile group, the Chinese Alliance for Democracy.

Mr. Wang, who was staying in Los Angeles with a friend, "was unrepentant on Tuesday. He said a social explosion was just around the corner in China and Chinese political exiles had a duty to prepare for the collapse of communism."

"China is like a bomb," he said by telephone. "On the outside the skin is smooth, but on the inside it is full of pus."

"Something big will happen in China in the next few years. If we don't come back now to make preparations for the founding of a new state, the democratic movement will lose another opportunity."

Mr. Wang said he had stolen across the Chinese border from Macao on Jan. 23 under an alias. He had traveled around China to organize opposition to

the Communist Party under the banner of a group due to be formally launched this month.

He said the proposed Justice Party hoped to attract government officials, entrepreneurs and workers—but not dissidents because they were under surveillance.

Referring to his sudden release by the Chinese authorities, he said, "Their swift decision could be a sign that the Communist Party is adopting new ways and becoming more open."

Mr. Wang said that before he was hustled aboard the flight to Los Angeles, the police read a statement accusing him of trying to overthrow the government. "I wasn't surprised by my release," he said. "They had two choices—either give me a harsh sentence or quickly get rid of this hot potato."

Beijing's low-key handling of Mr. Wang's case contrasted with its public fury when the U.S.-based dissident Harry Wu was caught trying to sneak

into China in 1995 to gather evidence about penal colonies. Mr. Wu was expelled, but only after a court had convicted him of spying and sentenced him to 15 years in jail.

Mr. Zhu, the Foreign Ministry spokesman, in a carefully worded statement focused only on Mr. Wang's use of an alias to enter China and said nothing of his political activities.

"Wang Bingzhang used a fake name to fraudulently obtain a visa to illegally cross the border," Mr. Zhu said. "China's police organs sent him away under relevant Chinese immigration laws after investigation."

Meanwhile, three U.S. religious leaders picked by President Bill Clinton began a high-profile visit to China to look into religious freedom.

Diplomats said Beijing was keen to avoid upsetting their visit.

Washington responded with restraint to Mr. Wang's detention, although it expressed concern. (AP, Reuters)

## China Tie Alleged in Clinton Funding

## Senate Committee Links Riadys to a Beijing Intelligence Agency

By Bob Woodward

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Mochtar Riady and his son, James, who control the Lippo Group conglomerate based in Indonesia and have been friends and supporters of President Bill Clinton since he was governor of Arkansas, "have had a long-term relationship with a Chinese intelligence agency," according to the Senate committee that investigated campaign finance abuses last year.

The unclassified final draft of the committee's report was drawn from highly classified intelligence information supplied by both the CIA and the FBI that was not revealed during several months of public committee hearings last year,

executive branch sources said Monday.

The report contains few specifics on the nature of the relationship between the Riadys and Chinese intelligence. No one, including the committee, has alleged that Mr. Clinton or his senior White House or campaign aides were aware of any improper connection that the Riadys or others may have had with the Chinese government.

Officials said that much of the specific intelligence information on which the report's conclusions are based was withheld from the document to protect sources and methods used to gather it. The report itself says that information on the Riadys was "recently acquired."

It describes their relationship with Chinese intelligence as appearing to be

"based on business interests," with the Riadys obtaining Chinese assistance for international business opportunities "in exchange for large sums of money and other help."

As of two weeks ago, the 13-page report on the Chinese connection—part of a much larger document compiled by the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee after last year's hearings—was the subject of bitter dispute between the committee and the CIA and the FBI, which feared it would compromise intelligence-gathering.

The report describes what it calls "strong circumstantial evidence" that six individuals with strong ties to the Chinese, including the Riadys, may have funneled foreign money into political campaigns during the 1996 U.S. election cycle. Of the six, it singles out Maria Hsia, a California immigration consultant and longtime Democratic fund-raiser, as "an agent of the Chinese government," although it cites no specific actions taken in support of this alleged role.

Ms. Hsia's lawyer, Nancy Luque, angrily denied Monday night that Ms. Hsia was a Chinese agent or participated in any campaign fund-raising illegality.

When the Senate committee began its hearings on the overall issue of alleged campaign fund-raising abuses last July, its chairman, Senator Fred Thompson, Republican of Tennessee, said that the panel "believes that high-level Chinese government officials crafted a plan to increase influence over the U.S. political process." But by the time the hearings ended on Oct. 31, little evidence of such a plan had been publicly produced.

While the overall Thompson committee report is overtly partisan in nature and emphasizes the views of the committee's Republican majority—committee Democrats wrote their own competing draft chapters—the document concerning the Chinese connection appears understated and studiously nonpartisan.

Although it gives few details about Ms. Hsia, the report says, "The Committee has learned that Hsia has been an agent of the Chinese government, that she acted knowingly in support of it, and that she has attempted to conceal her relationship with the Chinese government. The committee has also learned that Hsia has worked in direct support of



Mochtar Riady and his son James, chairman and deputy chairman of the Lippo Group, were named in a Senate report on Democratic fund-raising.

## Fund Report Targets Gore

By Ruth Marcus

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Vice President Al Gore "was well aware" that a Democratic Party event at a California Buddhist temple in April 1996 "was designed to raise money for his party," according to a final draft of the report by Senate Republicans investigating fund-raising abuses in the last presidential campaign.

The draft report opens with the assertion that President Bill Clinton, Mr. Gore and their top aides conducted a well-coordinated and highly successful effort before the 1996 election "to violate the letter and spirit of existing federal campaign laws."

But the pointed criticism of Mr. Gore's "lack of candor" about the Buddhist temple event is one of the few specific allegations directed at top Clinton administration officials in the 1,500-page draft report.

The draft by Republicans on the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee is the product of 32 days of hearings, led by Senator Fred Thompson, Republican of Tennessee, into fund-raising abuses. Although the report does not appear to break ground in the investigation of 1996 campaign

fund-raising, its conclusions—offered in sometimes partisan language—are certain to fuel Republican attacks on Mr. Gore as he prepares for the 2000 presidential race.

In support of its conclusion, the Republican report points to Mr. Gore's long knowledge of the event's organizers—Maria Hsia, a Los Angeles immigration consultant, and John Huang, a former Democratic National Committee official—as fund-raisers, memos to Mr. Gore from the White House deputy chief of staff at the time, Harold Ickes, detailing the amount the event was expected to take in, and internal White House e-mails referring to the "fund-raiser."

A vice presidential spokesman, Christopher Lehane, dismissed the report as a "partisan cut-and-paste job," saying that the Republicans ignored evidence that Mr. Gore did not know people were being asked to give in order to attend the luncheon. Mr. Lehane pointed to a letter from Ms. Hsia that appeared to contemplate two separate events—a fund-raising lunch after which Mr. Gore would go to the temple for a rally—and to Mr. Gore's speech, which included one of the usual thanks for donations that would take place at a fund-raiser.

## POOL: Group of Seven Considers \$10 Billion in Trade Insurance to Aid Asian Companies

Continued from Page 1

which normally compete with one another, actually get together and cooperate like this in order to deal with an emergency, namely the situation in Asia."

The move, which has the backing of U.S. Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin, is being coordinated with Asian governments and the International Monetary Fund. Mr. Harmon, 62, who took over the Eximbank in July, is a veteran Wall Street deal maker who previously headed Schroder Wertheim & Co., a New York investment bank.

"Many people are crying out for structural reform and a new architecture for world financial markets in order to meet future crises," Mr. Harmon said.

"It is important to foster cooperation among the various G-7 export credit agencies so that we can protect our own export credits and at the same time help

the private sector companies in Korea, Thailand and Indonesia to get what they need to keep producing."

Mr. Harmon said the special insurance plan "is a multilateral G-7 effort, and not a U.S. plan." He said that during his talks this week he found "that our European friends offered good ideas and we all believe this can be an innovative approach which can work well."

Mr. Harmon said that if French, British, German, Japanese, Italian and Canadian export credit agencies join the initiative, the total pool of insurance could be "several billion dollars and perhaps around \$10 billion in all."

Japan's export credit agency has already signaled its willingness to join in the multilateral initiative, while some European members of the G-7 have also told Mr. Harmon they are inclined to be supportive, and will study the proposal. Further G-7 meetings are set to be

held in Europe in the next two weeks. On Wednesday, officials from Hermes, the export credit arm of the German government, will be in Washington to discuss the plan.

Mr. Harmon last month met with President-elect Kim Dae Jung of South Korea and with President Suharto of Indonesia. "I was very impressed with Mr. Kim, and it was because of my feelings that Korea is on the right track that I concluded we should dramatically increase our insurance program," he said.

"We are watching Indonesia closely," he added, "and we are confident that in the long-term it will eventually turn around. There has been an overreaction in the markets there."

He also said the G-7 might ask the governments of South Korea, Thailand and Indonesia to provide a matching cover for the G-7 insurance.

Under one scenario being discussed,

the Export-Import Bank would approve special insurance of about \$1 billion each for Korea, Thailand, and Indonesia. The U.S. agency's board last week approved at least \$750 million of such short-term insurance for South Korea.

Of the Export-Import Bank's total of \$55 billion in outstanding loans and loan guarantees, about \$18 billion is linked to sales in Asia, and about \$9 billion concerns the most troubled economies. This includes \$3.8 billion of guarantees for exports to Indonesia, \$1.6 billion to Korea, \$800 million to Thailand and \$2.8 billion to the Philippines.

Separately, G-7 officials denied a Japanese press report that finance ministers from the G-7 countries were planning to discuss a foreign-exchange stabilization fund for Indonesia when they meet Feb. 21 in London. But a G-7 official who asked not to be named said: "We're not aware of this as an agenda item."

## Indonesia Tensions

## Run High as Patrols Stem Food Rioting

Reuters

JAKARTA — Food riots in eastern Indonesia have died down after patrols by army troops and an overnight curfew, but the area remains tense, residents and the police said Tuesday.

Hundreds of people attacked shops owned by ethnic Chinese in the town of Ende on the eastern island of Flores on Sunday and set them on fire after reports that rice was being rationed.

The army was called out, and a night curfew was imposed to restore calm. Police Sergeant Almani Umar said by telephone that 15 to 20 ethnic Chinese families were still taking refuge in police stations and a military camp Tuesday.

The violence was the latest upsurge of social unrest in Indonesia, which has been hit by its worst economic crisis in decades. Prices of essential goods, including rice, cooking oil and milk, have risen and unemployment is likely to surge as companies lay off workers.

Shops in eastern and central Java and on the islands of Celebes, Flores and Sulawesi have been looted or burned down by mobs in a series of incidents in recent weeks.

The government has said about 10 percent of the work force of 90 million people will be out of jobs by the end of this year because of the economic crisis. Analysts say the number could be much higher.

In Ende, a town of about 70,000 people, residents and the police said no shops were open because of the violence Sunday.

"The situation is safe and under control," said a police sergeant, Almani Umar, adding that all shops there are owned by ethnic Chinese.

The Chinese minority controls Indonesia's retail trade and has often been the target of mob violence. It is resented for its economic domination and for the fact that most of its members are Buddhist or Christian in the mainly Muslim country.

## Aftershock Jolts Afghan Relief Effort

The Associated Press

RUSTAK, Afghanistan — A strong aftershock struck northeastern Afghanistan on Tuesday, leveling villages already damaged in the earthquake that struck Feb. 4 and isolating new victims from relief workers struggling to reach the snowbound region.

Snow blanketed the only nearby airstrip, making flights impossible and slowing relief convoys. UN trucks carrying thousands of pounds of blankets, plastic sheeting and high protein biscuits struggled to navigate damaged roads.

Rescuers on donkeys and in jeeps first reached the area Monday with small amounts of desperately needed aid agencies, meanwhile, raised their death toll estimate to more than 3,000. Afghan officials put the number closer to 5,000.

Afghanistan's ambassador to India, Masood Khalili, said a strong aftershock shook the region Tuesday morning, killing at least 11 more people and injuring eight.

"This one destroyed more villages, including two that were not affected before," said the ambassador, who is loyal to the military alliance that controls northern Afghanistan.

Fog, snow, civil war and airstrips of poor quality have hampered aid efforts since the first reports of the earthquake emerged Friday.

Survivors continued to flee toward flatlands to the south, apparently fearing more aftershocks. Many told stories of whole families lost.

Patients lay in darkness Monday on a health clinic's dirt floor; the clinic's power had gone out.

Physicians from Doctors Without Borders, the first foreign aid agency to reach the area, erected hospital tents to expand the number of beds for injured villagers. They reported a shortage of clean water, prompting fears that disease could cause more deaths.

There were fears that Afghanistan's civil war would begin to disrupt relief efforts. On Saturday, the Taliban Islamic Army, which controls 85 percent of Afghanistan, announced a unilateral three-day cease-fire to ease relief efforts.

## BRIEFLY

## Bangladesh Rebels End 25-Year Fight

KHAGRACHHARI, Bangladesh — Tribal Shanti Bahini guerrillas fighting for autonomy in the Chittagong Hill Tracts formally surrendered on Tuesday, ending a 25-year insurgency that has claimed more than 8,500 lives.

Officials said the rebels were disarmed by the Bangladesh Army after arriving at heavily guarded camps on Monday, ahead of their surrender.

They gave up more than 450 large weapons, then marched into the Khagrachhari stadium, the surrender venue. (Reuters)

## Political Ads Gone In the Philippines

MANILA — Political ads disappeared from Philippine newspapers and television stations Tuesday, the start of the official campaign for May national elections, despite pleas from lesser-known candidates who say they will be unable to reach voters.

A ban on political advertising during campaigns was introduced in 1987 in an effort to level the playing field between wealthy and poor candidates. But critics say the prohibition benefits mainly candidates who already have wide name recognition, such as incumbents and movie and TV stars who have entered politics. (AP)

## U.S. and Manila Sign Military Pact

MANILA — The Philippines and the United States signed an agreement Tuesday to allow a resumption of long-postponed joint military exercises.

The pact, which must be ratified by the Philippine Senate and approved by President Bill Clinton, provides certain legal protections for U.S. military personnel in future exercises in the Philippines.

Under the agreement, the United States has jurisdiction over U.S. troops who commit crimes while on duty. Off-duty personnel would be subject to Philippine law. (AP)

## Fires in Indonesia

JAKARTA — Park rangers and Indonesian soldiers fought raging forest fires in a national park Tuesday as orangutans and other animals fled the flames.

The fires, made worse by a long drought, have raised fears that a choking smog that shrouded parts of Southeast Asia for months last year could return. (AP)



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THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

## ASIANS: Indonesia's Neighbors Fear Refugee Wave

Continued from Page 1

Malaysia and Singapore also remembered the period of armed "confrontation" between Indonesia and the Malaysian Federation in 1963 to 1965, when they almost went to war with Jakarta. "That conflict reflected an internal turmoil in Indonesia," the institute added.

Singapore was then part of the federation and Indonesia's confrontation policy only ended after Mr. Suharto took power from Sukarno, the country's nationalist founding president. Mr. Suharto, then a general, moved in after what the army said was an abortive coup that it blamed on the Indonesian Communist Party, which is now banned.

Hundreds of thousands of people, including many Chinese, died in a subsequent anti-Communist pogrom with ethnic undertones. In an earlier crackdown on the Chinese in Indonesia in the 1950s, hundreds of thousands were forced to return to China.

On both occasions, Beijing sent ships to pick them up in what was seen as a gesture of solidarity with a large overseas Chinese community.

About 7 million Chinese live in Indonesia, a nation of 200 million. Many are shopkeepers, traders and businessmen. Some have become very wealthy, to the point where the Chinese as a group

are reputed to control about 70 percent of corporate wealth, although they make up only 3 percent of the population.

Some analysts say they think that another anti-Chinese pogrom in Indonesia would prompt Beijing to act again in similar protective fashion, even though its official policy toward overseas Chinese has changed in recent years to one which treats them as citizens of the countries in which they reside rather than of China.

"China might feel compelled to deploy her navy in Indonesian territorial waters in order to collect refugees and pressure Indonesia's leadership into restraining anti-Chinese violence," said David Hale, economist at the Zurich Insurance Group in Chicago. "The possibility of China having to use naval forces to protect the overseas Chinese minority of Indonesia would represent a major threat to the political stability of East Asia."

Such a move by Beijing would heighten suspicions about the role and loyalties of the economically influential and close-knit ethnic Chinese communities living in other countries of Southeast Asia.

Analysts said that it would place Singapore—the only state with a Chinese majority in the region—in a particularly invidious position. More than three quarters of Singapore's population of 3 million are Chinese. Most of the rest are Malays and Indians.

Shootings  
German  
Borders Kill  
Officers

in Munich Raid  
Technology Officers

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## EUROPE

## 2 Shootings At German Borders Kill 4 Officers

**RUSSIA** — A Swiss customs officer and three German ones were killed in two separate shootings Tuesday on the German borders with Poland and Switzerland, the police said.

A man believed to be from Kazakhstan or Ukraine shot and killed two German officers on a crowded bus after grabbing a pistol from the holster of one of the agents during a routine inspection on the Polish-German border.

The incident, on a highway near Goerlitz, was one of the worst of its kind in postwar German history.

About seven hours later a man who the police said was Italian shot and killed a German customs agent and his Swiss counterpart at a remote border crossing in southern Germany, near Lake Constance.

Police sources said the Italian man, who was driving a Swiss-registered car, shot the guards as he drove into Germany. He drove a short way past the border before shooting himself in the head.

The suspect was taken to hospital and was reported to be in a critical condition.

The police said they did not know the motives for either shooting. The two incidents were more than 750 kilometers (450 miles) apart.

"This is a dark day for customs," said Finance Minister Theo Waigel, whose ministry oversees the customs agency. "This was senseless violence against customs officials that we haven't seen in the last 25 years."

The shooting at the Polish-German border crossing near Goerlitz, about 250 kilometers southeast of Berlin, also wounded two passengers on the bus.

The suspected assailant was captured after smashing through a side window of the bus and jumping to the ground. He was taken to hospital, where he was being treated for head and hand injuries.

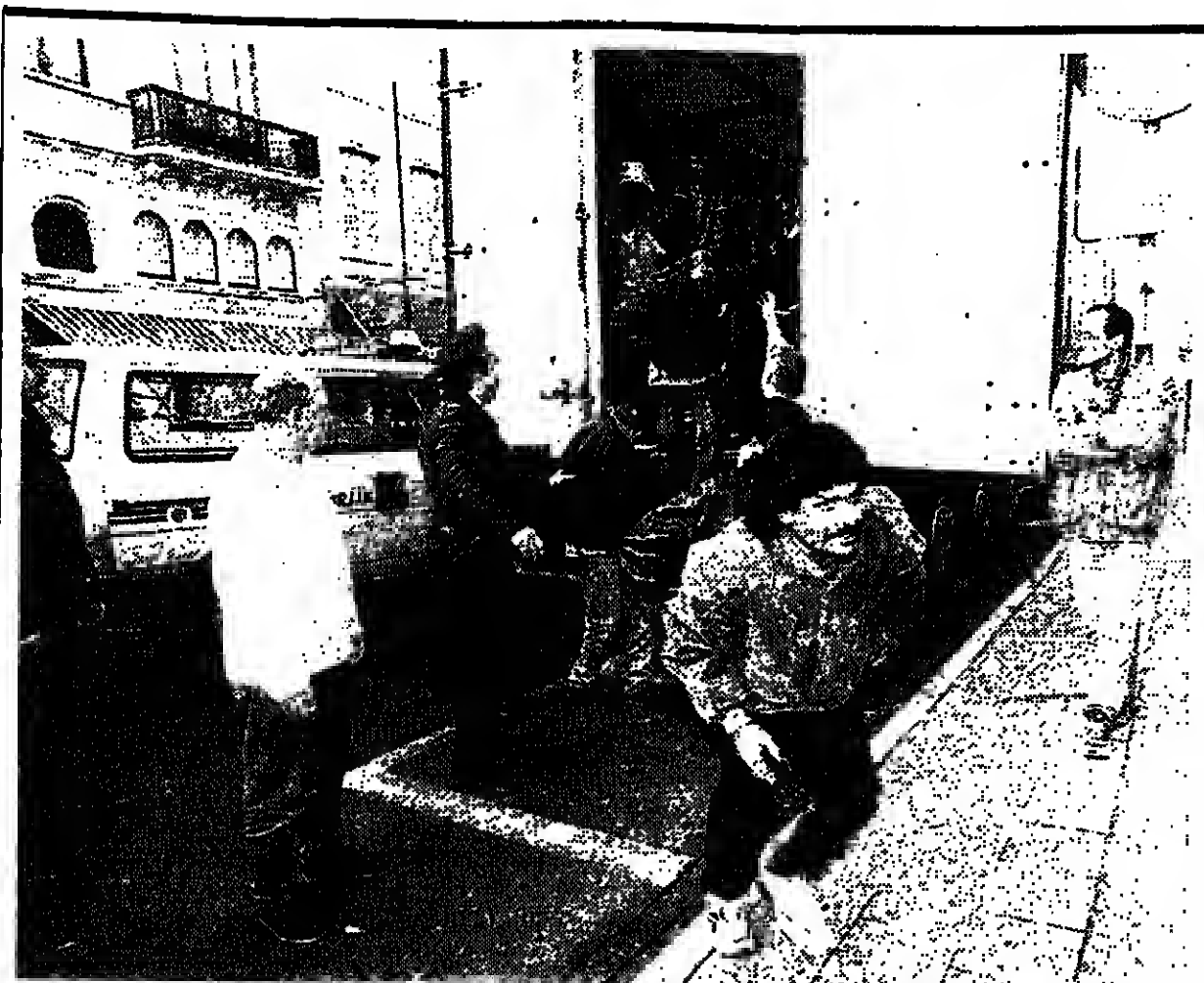
"The suspect injured himself and was taken to hospital, where he is under arrest," said Stephan Enger, a spokesman for the Goerlitz police. "He can't be interrogated yet. We have not yet been able to determine the motive."

The German-Polish border is considered one of the most dangerous of Germany's nine frontiers. Refugees from around the world see it as a gateway to the prosperous European Union states.

There is considerable smuggling of drugs and unlicensed cigarettes as well as refugees across a border that is about 350 kilometers long and stretches along the Oder and Neisse rivers.

"The dangers on the entire border are extremely high," said Heinz Schulze, chairman of the German association of customs officials. "The readiness to resort to violence is high."

Mr. Schulze said he was told that the passengers on the bus crossing from Germany to Poland came mainly from Russia, Ukraine, Poland and Latvia.



**A VERY OFFICIAL WELCOME IN BELGIUM** — The police taking 33 illegal immigrants into custody Tuesday in Ostend after a driver found the Sri Lankans and Albanians in the back of his French truck. The 30 men, a woman and two children said they were trying to get to Britain by ferry from the North Sea port.

## Shevardnadze, a Survivor, Asks, 'What Do Enemies Want?'

By Steve Levine  
New York Times Service

**TBILISI, Georgia** — A day after surviving his second assassination attempt in 30 months, Georgia's president joked and reminisced in a celebratory political meeting Tuesday, then posed the question that was on many minds:

"What do Eduard Shevardnadze's enemies want?"

Mr. Shevardnadze, 70, who gained fame in the late 1980s as Mikhail Gorbachev's reformist foreign minister, typically did not answer directly. Rather he warned darkly of a "third force" of "international terrorism" in Russia.

"I would like to tell the people that their president is in good shape, and our fight for democracy and independence will be even greater," a relaxed Mr. Shevardnadze told Georgian politicians, foreign diplomats and journalists.

The attack came as the silver-haired leader has led Georgia to a measure of genuine independence from Russia six years after the Soviet breakup.

A senior aide to Mr. Shevardnadze held unidentified forces living in Russia responsible, asserting that the shift of regional balance was behind the attack.

"Independence in the Caucasus — Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia — has become a fact," said Peter Mamradze, a top political adviser to Mr. Shevardnadze. "They can't reconcile themselves to that fact."

Diplomats and regional officials describe Russian leadership as splintered, with a hawkish group unassociated with President Boris Yeltsin dominating policy in regions such as the Caucasus. This group is said to have backed a handful of separatist wars in the region that have broken out since the Soviet collapse, in addition to Russia's disastrous war in Chechnya.

Mr. Shevardnadze, who returned to lead his native republic of 5 million people in 1992, seemed Tuesday to be uninjured, unlike the first attempt on his life, in which he suffered cuts and bruises when a car exploded near his motorcade in 1995. The latest attack, however, killed the presidential bodyguard credited with saving Mr. Shevardnadze's life in 1995, Kakha Shevardnadze, 37. Two other presidential bodyguards were injured.

State security investigators and Army troops had strung rope around a park from which Mr. Shevardnadze's entourage was attacked about 11:15 P.M. Monday as he traveled home.

The assault appeared professional. A group penetrated presidential security, took up positions undetected among trees, then by and large escaped after throwing grenades at all of Mr. Shevard-

nadze's vehicles as they moved at high speed.

Mr. Shevardnadze survived only because his chauffeur managed to drive his disabled armored Mercedes limousine another 150 yards before it stalled, taking the president out of the assassins' field of fire.

Georgian officials estimated the assassination group's size at more than two dozen. One, a Chechen, was killed and his body left behind by the group.

"I can't tell you who took part," Mr. Shevardnadze said, "but by the scale and level it was conducted, I can say it was a kind of international terrorism."

Mr. Shevardnadze said he did not "have in mind the leadership of Russia."

"But there are certain other circles who have their own interests, and use the kind of methods as last night," he said.

## Yeltsin Wraps Up Visit to Italy With Papal Audience

Agence France-Presse

**ROME** — President Boris Yeltsin of Russia wrapped up a two-day visit to Italy on Tuesday by signing a business deal with his Italian hosts and meeting at the Vatican for the first time with Pope John Paul II.

The closed-door meeting with the Pope, held in the library of his private residence at the Vatican, lasted more than an hour.

The audience was significant because of the Russian president's role as mediator in the crisis between the Roman Catholic and Russian Orthodox churches, notably in organizing a meeting between the Pope and Patriarch Alexy II.

Before the meeting, Mr. Yeltsin indicated his discussions with the Pope would include "the next millennium, religion and social affairs."

Mr. Yeltsin's spokesman, Sergei Yastzhenchuk, said after the meeting that the two men did not discuss a visit by the Pope to Russia.

Observers said such a visit was unlikely until ties between the two churches are improved.

Earlier, Mr. Yeltsin met with the Italian prime minister, Romano Prodi, and signed a "plan of action" to bolster bilateral trade. He also made a joint



**Maurice Schumann in November at an Academie Francaise ceremony.**

## Schumann, Free French 'Voice,' Dies

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**PARIS** — Maurice Schumann, 86, the London-based radio voice of the French Resistance in World War II and later a politician, foreign minister and ardent defender of French culture, died Tuesday in the Invalides military hospital.

Mr. Schumann was a deputy and then senator for nearly five decades and held numerous ministerial posts. But long before he played a leading role in French politics, he had entered history as the "Voice of France" in exile and General Charles de Gaulle's spokesman during the war.

In 1940-44, when France was under German occupation, Mr. Schumann's distinctive nasal tones were the main link between the French population and the London-based Free French movement led by General de Gaulle.

Mr. Schumann was the main speaker on a program from London called "Les Français Parlent aux Français" (The French Speak to the French). His denunciations of Nazi collaborators more than once led to them being killed by resistance fighters, who received esoteric coded orders such as "The carrots are cooked" or "Franklin is arriving" over the same program.

The job came naturally to Mr. Schumann, an early volunteer for the Gaullist cause, because of his experience as a news agency correspondent in London.

Born in Paris to shop-owning parents, Mr. Schumann joined the Havas news agency in 1933 after graduating from the University of Paris with a degree in literature.

He liked to recall that he got an exclusive interview with Wallis Warfield Simpson, just before her marriage to Britain's former King Edward VIII, because he had sent a huge bouquet of flowers along with his request.

Mr. Schumann, who was born a Jew and led a Jewish youth movement as a teenager, became a fervent Roman Catholic shortly before the war after what relatives called a mystical experience.

His wartime role ensured him easy access to postwar national politics. He helped found the Popular Republican Movement, France's main Christian democratic political party, and was elected to the National Assembly.

He was deputy foreign minister from 1951 to 1954 and headed Parliament's foreign affairs committee for most of the period from 1957 to 1968.

He gained full ministerial rank after General de Gaulle returned to power in 1958, holding such posts as minister for scientific research and later for social affairs. He became foreign minister in 1969 under President Georges Pompidou, a post he held until 1973, devoting much of his time to European affairs and playing a leading role in the early days of the Common Market.

He resigned his ministerial job in 1973 after losing his parliamentary seat in an election but was elected to the Senate the following year. He was vice president of the Senate from 1977 to 1983.

Mr. Schumann wrote many books about history and religion and was a member of the Academie Francaise and president of the French Catholic writers' association.

A wartime incident dogged him throughout his career — he volunteered to parachute into occupied France on D-Day, but then refused to jump when the aircraft was over France. Later he joined a tank unit and was decorated for fighting in Normandy, but the parachute incident was brought up endlessly by political opponents in subsequent years.

(AP, Reuters)

## Police in Munich Raid 5 Scientology Offices

**MUNICH** — More than 100 police officers raided offices belonging to the Church of Scientology in Munich on Tuesday, state prosecutors said.

The raids were linked to investigations into the death last year of a businessman who reportedly received medical advice from Scientology members, three cases of suspected arson and the reported distribution of insulting material.

State prosecutors said that Scientology officials had cooperated with the raids on five of its offices. A Scientology spokesman said the raids had been directed at individual members rather than the organization itself. He dismissed the police action as "absurd."

(Reuters)

## Armenian Released

**YEREVAN, Armenia** — An opposition leader was released from prison Tuesday, a day after a ban on his nationalist party was lifted, officials said.

The opposition leader, Vahan Oganessian, of the Dashnak Party, was sentenced in 1995 to four years in jail on charges of having incited a coup. Garegin Avakyan, a Supreme Court spokesman, said he was freed Tuesday afternoon.

On Monday, the Justice Ministry lifted a ban on the party and ordered the release of Mr. Oganessian and Grant Markaryan, another Dashnak leader, who was serving a sentence for anti-government activities. Mr. Markaryan was released Monday.

The government of President Levon Ter-Petrosian suspended the party in 1994 and the Armenian Supreme Court banned Dashnak activities in January 1995. Mr. Ter-Petrosian resigned last week and presidential elections were scheduled for March 16. Dashnak officials said Monday that Mr. Oganessian might enter the presidential race.

Last April, he sought to run for Parliament, but prosecutors refused to let him out of jail to campaign.

## Strikers Go to the Top

**BRUSSELS** — Striking Belgian security guards got Prime Minister Jean-Luc Dehaene out of bed Tuesday to ask his help to resolve a month-long dispute that has emptied automatic cash machines.

The strikers are refusing to drive bank transport trucks to protest the killing of two colleagues in a robbery Jan. 12. They want Mr. Dehaene to support their demands for stronger security measures.

A few dozen striking guards met outside the prime minister's home at 6 A.M. A delegation was invited in and said later that he "will take steps" to end the strike.

Separately, an independent conciliator supported the strikers' call for all bank transports to be accompanied by at least three armed guards.

(AP)

## IRA Accused in Slaying

**BELFAST** — The police and politicians accused the Irish Republican Army on Tuesday of violating its cease-fire by fatally shooting a suspected drug dealer and wounding his female companion.

Possibly in reaction, a lone gunman fatally shot a Protestant man in his car in Belfast on Tuesday.

In the first shooting, one or more gunmen confronted Brendan Campbell, 33, and his companion as they were getting into their car in Belfast. He was dead on arrival at the nearby City Hospital, where the woman was being treated for serious back wounds.

While no group claimed responsibility, Mr. Campbell was shot through the chest Jan. 6 in an attack blamed on "Direct Action Against Drugs," a cover name for the outlawed IRA.

"Direct Action Against Drugs" took responsibility for the killings of eight civilian men from mid-1995 to mid-1996, when the IRA was officially dormant during its cease-fire in Northern Ireland.

The IRA began a new truce in July 1997 but the IRA has continued to inflict what it terms "punishment" — beatings and shootings — on scores of people it accused of criminal behavior.

(AP)

## Clinton Presses Senate On NATO Expansion

By Steven Erlanger  
New York Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — Secretary of State Madeleine Albright has begun the final push for Senate approval of NATO expansion, warning senators not to complicate the effort by trying to delay a possible second round of expansion.

On Wednesday, President Bill Clinton will submit documents on the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's planned expansion to the Senate for approval, trying to secure one of his major foreign-policy goals.

While the Senate is expected to vote in March to approve adding three members to NATO — Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic — some of its members want to delay a second round of expansion that is planned to incorporate countries such as Romania, which France favors admitting to the alliance, and Slovenia, which Italy supports.

"This administration opposes any effort in the Senate to mandate a pause in the process of NATO enlargement," Mrs. Albright said here Monday before a conference on the future of the alliance. "This would be totally unnecessary, since the Senate would in any case need to give its advice and consent to any new round of enlargement."

Mr. Clinton's administration has defended a limited first-round expansion

of NATO by arguing that the alliance will keep "an open door" to admitting more new members later.

But some senators and others fear that further expansion would antagonize Russia or damage prospects for arms-control agreements with Moscow. Others want to tie NATO expansion to an enlargement of the European Union.

Senator John Warner, Republican of Virginia, has been most prominent in urging a five-year moratorium on a second round of expansion. But on Monday, in a telephone interview from Muscat, Oman, where he is traveling with Defense Secretary William Cohen, he said he had decided to work instead for a three-year moratorium.

Mr. Warner said he would start the clock on the moratorium from the date the last of the 16 current NATO countries approved the new members, not from their expected entry date in mid-1999.

"That seems a fair period of time to make an objective evaluation of how the first round goes," he said. He said he would introduce his amendment in a floor speech in the Senate on Friday.

But administration officials do not want their hands tied and fear that a moratorium "will draw new lines in Europe," a senior official said Monday. They are concerned that discussion of a "pause" could lead to a coalition of senators who oppose NATO expansion.

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## INTERNATIONAL

## Clinton's Iraq Policy Tangles With Other Goals in Middle East and Trade

By Thomas W. Lippman  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration's difficulty in winning international support for a military strike against Iraq has been compounded by links between the Iraq issue and several other critical but seemingly unrelated foreign policy decisions that are also on the table, according to senior officials.

Issues as varied as the future of the Middle East peace process and President Bill Clinton's desire for expanded trade negotiating authority are parts of the equation as the administration calculates how to proceed against Iraq, the officials say.

As a result, Mr. Clinton's foreign-policy team, after a relatively tranquil 1997, is going through one of the most testing periods of the president's second term, senior officials and independent analysts said. While not as trying as the foreign policy disarray of 1993, when a new administration was buffeted by crises in Somalia and Bosnia, the impasses in the Middle East and Persian Gulf especially are forcing senior officials into stressful choices.

"These issues are messy in themselves, and the linkages, real or perceived, make them even harder," one senior official said.

He and others said that each of several key decisions that must be made soon carried the potential for serious negative consequences somewhere else.

For example, the administration must decide soon whether a major investment by French and Russian oil companies in an offshore natural gas development in Iran should be subject to economic sanctions under U.S. law. The legal answer is almost certainly "yes," analysts said, but a decision to impose sanctions now would further strain relations with Russia and France, permanent members of the UN Security Council that oppose the use of force in Iraq.

Mr. Clinton has a substantial political investment in developing an amicable relationship with Russia, and has encouraged the development of its economy, both goals that could be set back by sanctions against RAO Gazprom, the energy conglomerate that is Russia's largest company.

In addition, European diplomats have told the administration in strong language that if the

United States pursues sanctions against the French oil firm Total SA, the European Union will reactivate a World Trade Organization challenge not just to the law requiring sanctions over investment in Iran but also to imposing U.S. economic sanctions on some foreign firms that invest in Cuba.

A successful challenge to U.S. law in the World Trade Organization would be seen in Congress as a threat to U.S. sovereignty, several analysts said, and would probably doom any new administration request for expanded trade negotiating authority.

"Obviously the United States has to do what it has to do under its law," a European diplomat said. "But sanctions would make it much more difficult in Iraq. Sometimes the best thing to do is to do nothing."

A senior administration official denied reports of a specific, negotiated linkage between the Iraq sanctions question and Iraq in which the United States would forgo sanctions in exchange for backing of the use of force. Each issue will be decided on its merits, the official said.

The stalemate in Israeli-Palestinian peace ne-

gotiations has reached the point that some administration officials say the United States is running out of ideas about how to re-energize the so-called Oslo peace process. But pressure on either side for movement could influence support for U.S. policy on Iraq.

In the Arab world, a U.S. failure to push Israel into further troop withdrawals from the West Bank would be perceived as capitulation to what Arabs portray as the intransigence of Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu.

Arabs already unhappy about the prospect of a massive U.S. aerial bombardment of another Arab country, Iraq, would view an easing of U.S. pressure on Israel as a pretext for refusing to support Washington on Iraq, several analysts said.

But Israel has strong support in Congress, where many members blame the Palestinians for the impasse in the peace process. Some members are already questioning the wisdom of putting additional pressure on Israel to give up territory which Israel faces the possibility that Iraq will fire Scud missiles into its territory, as it did in 1991.

Another major factor in the Iraq equation is relations with Turkey, a senior official said.

Turkey, a NATO ally, opposes the use of force against Iraq and has made no secret of its desire to see Baghdad's iron-fisted control restored in the Kurdish regions of Northern Iraq to stop incursions of Kurdish rebels into Turkey. Turkey is strongly opposed to any action that contributes to a breakup of Iraq and that encourages Kurdish aspirations for an independent country.

Washington, meanwhile, wants Turkish cooperation in enlarging NATO and in seeking a solution to the long-standing division of Cyprus. "You can't allow yourself to be driven to paralysis," a senior official said of these interlocking considerations. "But you have to go through that region of the world thinking of alliances and coalitions, because if you don't you become the target of coalitions that form against you. The purveyor of orthodoxy inspires heresy."

"There is no question there are a series of issues out there — on Iraq, on how best to pursue the Middle East peace process, on Iran and the question of sanctionability — that are sensitive issues coming to a head very soon," said James Rubin, the State Department spokesman.

## Police in Paris Interrogate De Niro About Call-Girl Ring

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — French investigators questioned the actor Robert de Niro on Tuesday in connection with a call-girl ring, police sources said.

The police picked up Mr. de Niro at the Bristol Hotel, where he was staying while shooting a movie in Paris, the sources said.

Mr. De Niro, 54, was interviewed by police as a witness on a warrant from Frederic N'Guyen, the investigating magistrate who interrogated the actor after a first round of questioning by police.

Details on why the magistrate wanted to speak with Mr. De Niro were not immediately available.

The police detained the Oscar-winning actor at midday and questioned him for several hours.

Investigators said Mr. De Niro had raised no objections to being brought in for questioning.

But Mr. De Niro's lawyer, Georges Kiejman, said the investigating magistrate had violated his client's freedom of movement and right to privacy under French law.

The lawyer said it was "inadmissible" the way his client was held all day in a case where he was only a witness. He also criticized the fact that oaks had leaked out that Mr. De Niro was being questioned.

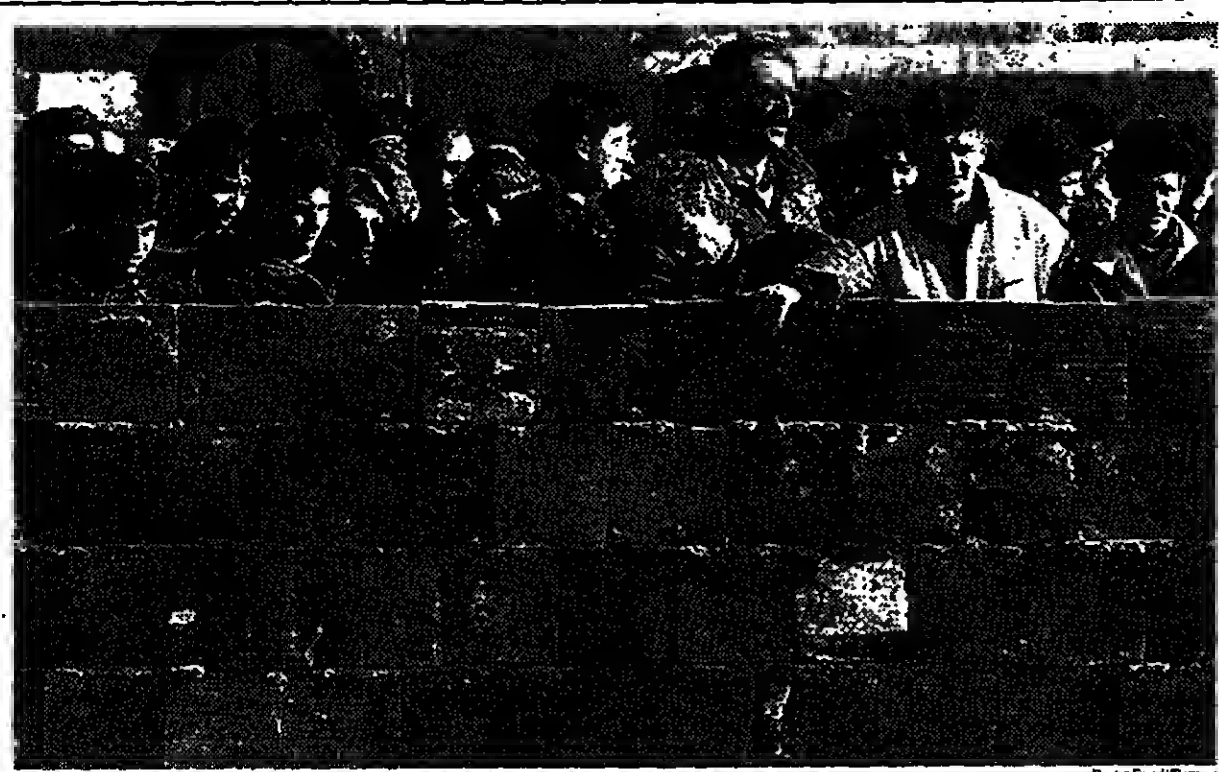
Five people have been placed under formal investigation in the case — one step short of being charged — since the prostitution case broke last February after a four-month investigation that included telephone surveillance.

Anika Brumark, a former model, and Jean-Pierre Bourgeois, a photographer, were accused of receiving fees from young prostitutes.

Both have been in detention since January.

Prostitution is legal in France, but pimping is not. The ring allegedly charged from 3,000 francs (\$490) to 50,000 francs (\$8,200).

French newspapers have reported that the ring's clients and prostitutes came from Bosnia, the United States, Britain, Indonesia and Morocco. (AP, AFP)



PROTEST WALL — Bosnian Serbs gathering Tuesday at a stretch of brick wall they built in Dobrinja, a Sarajevo suburb, along the boundary line separating them from Muslim-Croat areas. It was erected to protest the arrest of a Serb accused of assassinating the Bosnian deputy prime minister, Hakiija Turajlic, in 1993.

## Thousands Flee Siege of Sierra Leone Capital

FREETOWN, Sierra Leone — Thousands of civilians fled the eastern suburbs of this capital city Tuesday after heavy overnight battles between the local army and Nigerian-led West African peacekeepers, witnesses said.

"Thousands of people, many with their belongings on their heads, are

trekking to the city center to seek shelter," a witness in the capital said.

The West African peacekeeping force announced an effort Monday to evict Sierra Leone's military junta, which toppled the elected government last May and triggered a confrontation with regional authorities.

Witnesses said the peacekeeping

force began heavy bombardments of eastern districts of the capital overnight, but ground attacks were meeting stiff resistance.

"Both sides are fighting for every inch of soil with blood," one fleeing resident said.

Reporters who ventured to the outskirts of town saw bodies on the side of the highway leading to the interior of the country via the capital's satellite towns of Waterloo, Kissy and Wellington.

"We saw whole houses demolished by overnight shelling, some of them still burning," one local reporter said.

A coup against Sierra Leone's elected president, Ahmad Tejan Kabbah, last May 25 provoked a confrontation between the junta and members of the 16-nation Economic Community of West African States, known as Ecomog, and their peacekeeping force, the Ecomog Monitoring Group, known as Ecomog.

Ecomog is enforcing a land, air and sea blockade of Sierra Leone and an arms and economic embargo imposed by the United Nations to force a return to constitutional rule.

## Swissair Jet Is Trapped for 2 Days by a Rat

ZURICH — A two-day hunt for a rat that grounded a Swissair Airbus ended Tuesday when the rodent walked into a bacon-baited trap.

The animal caused chaos at the Zurich airport when a technician caught a glimpse of it early Sunday morning. It swiftly disappeared and was not seen again for more than 48 hours, until it was found dead Tuesday morning.

Swissair had to find a replacement aircraft for the Sunday morning flight to Vienna, which had been ready for

boarding when the alarm was raised. This was in part a safety precaution, in case the rat had gnawed through cables or wiring while on board.

The animal showed some style during its uninvited stay, a Swissair spokesman, Erwin Schaefer, said.

"It spent most of its time behind the business-class section, in the galley area," he said.

It was not known how the rodent got on board, he said. The plane's wiring and cables were checked before the airline put it back into service.

## WITNESS: Lewinsky's Mother Testifies

Continued from Page 1

Kendall wants contempt sanctions against the prosecutor's office.

## Stepping Up the Pace

Peter Baker and Susan Schmidt of The Washington Post reported earlier:

The decision by Mr. Starr to summon Ms. Lewinsky to appear before a Washington grand jury forces a climax to long and fruitless talks over whether she would voluntarily testify against Mr. Clinton in exchange for immunity from prosecution.

The move to bring Ms. Lewinsky before the grand jury signaled that Mr. Starr has apparently lost patience with the young woman and her lawyers and seems less likely to ever bring her aboard as a cooperating witness.

Even if against her will, Ms. Lewinsky could be a damaging witness against Mr. Clinton. In a proffer to prosecutors describing how she would testify if granted the full immunity she had sought, Ms. Lewinsky acknowledged a sexual relationship with the president,

directly contradicting his denials in public and under oath in the Paula Jones case, according to sources familiar with the document.

That alone could expose Mr. Clinton to a possible perjury charge. Less clear, though, is how useful Ms. Lewinsky's testimony would be for Mr. Starr in building a case of subornation of perjury or obstruction of justice against Mr. Clinton or against Vernon Jordan Jr., his close friend and Washington attorney, who helped Ms. Lewinsky find a job while she was considering how to respond to Mrs. Jones's lawyers herself.

Ms. Lewinsky swore out a Jan. 7 affidavit denying a liaison with Mr. Clinton just as she was offered a public relations job by Revlon facilitated by Mr. Jordan, who is on the company's board.

In the proffer, the sources have said, Ms. Lewinsky said no one had urged her to lie about an affair, however, she also said she was encouraged to offer versions of events that were not true.

Mr. Ginsburg said he held little hope for an amicable deal with Mr. Starr.

If she is forced to appear before the grand jury and pleads the Fifth, Mr. Starr could go ahead and prosecute her, possibly for perjury or subornation of perjury. If instead he gives her limited immunity and she repudiates the Jan. 7 affidavit, several people knowledgeable about Mr. Clinton's legal strategy have said the president's attorneys are prepared to attack Ms. Lewinsky's credibility.

In addition to changing her story, they note that Mr. Ginsburg has suggested in television interviews that Ms. Lewinsky sometimes may embellish or oversell and they plan to find other witnesses who would question her veracity. They also intend to point out any contradictions between her grand jury testimony and the secretly recorded stories she told her onetime friend, Linda Tripp. On one of the tapes, sources have reported that Ms. Lewinsky said, "I have lied my entire life."

To avoid relying entirely on Ms. Lew-



FREEDOM — Giuseppe Soffiantini celebrating Tuesday with his wife at their home in northern Italy after the businessman was freed by his Sardinian kidnappers Monday. His abductors cut off bits of his ears and released him when \$5.5 million in ransom was paid.

insky, Mr. Starr and his investigators have been seeking other witnesses and physical evidence to try to corroborate Ms. Lewinsky's taped discussions. In the weeks during which prosecutors have been seeking Ms. Lewinsky's cooperation, they have obtained the testimony of several witnesses who might back up aspects of the story Ms. Lewinsky told on the Tripp tapes.

Mr. Clinton's personal secretary, Betty Currie, has told investigators that she sometimes left the president and Ms. Lewinsky alone while she was in the next room, an apparent contradiction of Mr. Clinton's recollections in his sworn deposition in Mrs. Jones's case, according to sources familiar with their accounts.

Another White House aide, Ashley Raines, a close friend of Ms. Lewinsky's, told investigators that Ms. Lewinsky confided in her details of her relationship with Mr. Clinton, Newsweek said this week, citing lawyers close to the Clinton defense team. The lawyers

said Ms. Raines told investigators that she had heard Mr. Clinton's voice on Ms. Lewinsky's answering machine tape, just as Ms. Tripp reportedly did.

A White House official has acknowledged that Ms. Raines is talking to Mr. Starr's office; she testified before the grand jury last week. But lawyers at the White House refused to say what her lawyer has told them about her testimony.

Mr. Starr has also sought depositions, videotapes and documents from Mrs. Jones's lawyers regarding Kathleen Willey, another White House aide, who reportedly alleged that Mr. Clinton groped and kissed her in 1993, and any other "Jane Doe" women who may have had sexual encounters with the president. The Jones lawyers had until Tuesday to turn over the material.

But a federal judge in Richmond, Virginia, must first partly lift a court seal on those items and a source familiar with the case said that an attorney for Mrs. Willey is fighting the release.

## IRAQ: Clinton Intensifies Push for Support

Continued from Page 1

ernment had authorized the United States to use the Lajes air base in the Azores in any attack on Iraq.

Tanker aircraft operating from Lajes refueled hundreds of planes during the Gulf War in 1991, in which the United States led a UN operation to drive Iraqi forces out of Kuwait.

The United States has a base at Lajes, but under the terms of its agreement with Portugal it needs special permission for nonroutine operations.

In Canada, the defense minister, Art Eggleton, said the frigate Toronto had been directed to turn around in the Mediterranean and head for the Gulf to arrive there within 16 days.

Two Hercules aircraft, capable of refueling fighter jets in mid-air as well as providing transport, will be sent from Winnipeg within seven days, once a land base in the region is found for them, he added.

"This will be a clear signal to Saddam Hussein that the United States and the U.K. are not alone," Mr. Eggleton said.

Spain's largest-circulation daily newspaper reported, meanwhile, that the government will permit the U.S. military to use a Spanish air base in an attack on Iraq, but the prime minister's chief spokesman said that Madrid had not received any such request from the United States.

A U.S. petition to use the air base would be carefully studied, said the spokesman, Miguel Angel Rodriguez, who added that for Spain, "Our ally is the United States, not Mr. Hussein."

The U.S. deployment at Moron air base would involve about 30 KC-130 tanker planes for inflight refueling of U.S. warplanes, reported the daily, El Pais, citing unidentified government sources.

While Mr. Clinton and his aides renewed warnings that they were prepared to resort to force to punish Mr. Saddam, they also underscored that diplomacy might still produce a breakthrough.

"We want very much to be able to solve this situation diplomatically," Mrs. Albright told senators.

"The best way for this whole thing to end would be for Saddam Hussein to go back and allow" the UN inspectors to return to work, she said.

She added that no decision had been made to use force, and she steered away from statements made two weeks ago that diplomatic options were "all but exhausted." (AP, Reuters, AP, NYT)

## Turks Battle Kurds in Iraq

Turkish troops supported by armored vehicles and aircraft fought with Kurd-

ish guerrillas in the mountains of northern Iraq on Tuesday, Turkish military officials and witnesses said, according to Reuters.

The reports appeared to contradict statements by Turkey's leaders that the country's troops were not active in northern Iraq, which has been outside Baghdad's control since the Gulf War ended.

## BRIEFLY

## Mission to Algeria Sees No Obstacles

ALGIERS — Visiting European lawmakers met at length Tuesday with the foreign minister and the head of a government-run human-rights group and said that "nothing is being left in the shadows."

The nine-member mission from the European Parliament, which arrived in Algeria on Sunday for a five-day visit, has nevertheless been denied permission to visit sites of massacres that have occurred during a six-year-old insurgency by Islamic militants.

Unofficial estimates have put the death toll in that conflict at 75,000. The government says about 26,500 people have been killed. The authorities blame the rebels for the killings, but questions have been raised as to whether the army may have had a role in some of them.

The parliamentary delegation is seeking facts and trying to establish a dialogue with Algeria on the violence.

"Nothing has been left in the shadows," said Andre Soulier of France, the head of the delegation. "Our discussions and our wish to inform ourselves are proceeding without obstacles."

The delegation met Tuesday morning for two hours with Foreign Minister Ahmed Attaf and with the head of the state-run National Office on Human Rights.

Talks so far have covered security, human rights and terrorism, including "its causes here and elsewhere," Mr. Soulier said. (AP)

## Yemeni Tribesmen Seize Dutch Tourist

SANA, Yemen — Yemeni tribesmen kidnapped a Dutch tourist as he strolled near his hotel on the outskirts of the capital, a tribal source said Tuesday.

Three tribesmen abducted the man late Monday and took him to Marib, a town 170 kilometers (105 miles) northeast of Sana'a.

The kidnappers, from the Toaiman tribe, are demanding the release of three tribe members who were arrested this week while trying to steal a government car.

The source said another tribe had begun negotiations with the kidnappers on behalf of the government. Dutch Embassy officials would not comment, but employees at the Ramada Hadda, where the man was staying, gave his name as J. Westgeest and said he was 60 years old. (AP)

## 2 Killed in Mexico In Rebel Ambush

MEXICO CITY — Two persons have been killed and several others wounded in an attack by suspected Marxist guerrillas on the treasurer of a town in the southern state of Oaxaca, officials and newspapers said Monday.

Oaxaca prosecutors said one of the assailants and a local resident were killed when 15 armed men, dressed in black and wearing handkerchiefs over their faces, attacked the convoy of the treasurer, Fabio Almaraz, on Saturday.

The ambush took place near Mr. Almaraz's town, San Agustina Loxicha, about 140 kilometers southwest of the state capital, Oaxaca.

The local newspaper, El Imparcial, said the slain attacker, identified only as "Commander Z," belonged to a Marxist guerrilla group called the Popular Revolutionary Army.

The group conducted a series of attacks on government officials in mid-1996. (Reuters)

## EURO: Changing Alliances

Continued from Page 1

that a premature shift to the euro could imperil fundamental national interests. That message clearly resonates with voters. The latest polls show that 7 out of 10 Germans do not want the euro to replace the mark.

In other countries, the euro is also creating an unusual assortment of political bedfellows. Britain's Labour prime minister, Tony Blair, has reached out to erstwhile enemies by advocating a "patriotic alliance" among pro-Europe forces cutting across party lines. He argues that left-right divisions should not matter between Labour and Conservative politicians who recognize the need to work together "in favor of Britain's central place in Europe."

Mr. Blair's appeal received cautious endorsement from Kenneth Clarke, former chancellor of the Exchequer and a leading pro-European figure among the Conservatives. While suspicious about any attempt to shatter his party, Mr. Clarke said he was "always open to listen to sensible ideas" and expressed a belief that "the political debate will now undergo a considerable change."

In Italy, Prime Minister Romano Prodi has managed to keep his fractious "Olive Tree" coalition together largely by the discipline imposed in the drive toward monetary union. Mr. Prodi acknowledges that without the fiscal requirements for the euro, his leftist alliance would have exploded by now because of pent-up demands for higher wages and greater government spending.

Similarly, among France's ruling mainstream parties, the need to curtail state debts and public deficits has enforced a rare display of cooperation between President Jacques Chirac, a conservative, and the Socialist government of Prime Minister Lionel Jospin. In France as in Austria, the main opposition to monetary union has come from the extremist fringe — especially far-right parties with a xenophobic message.





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## Arab Ambivalence

Despite considerable coaxing of Arab allies in recent weeks, the Clinton administration has failed to reassemble the coalition of nations that fought alongside America in the Gulf War. Saudi Arabia is the latest country to rebuff Washington. Doing without the Saudi bases will complicate but not cripple America's ability to use air power against Iraq. But it means trouble for the long-term effort to contain Saddam Hussein and his program to develop weapons of mass destruction.

Except for Kuwait, no Arab country publicly endorses the use of military force against Iraq. Privately, though, most confess that they would be delighted if Washington's attacks drove Saddam Hussein from power or fatally weakened his rule. It is disappointing that American allies who are among those most at risk from Iraq's development of germ and nerve gas weapons feel compelled to engage in such a diplomatic charade.

Granted, the issues today are not the same as they were in 1990 after Iraq invaded Kuwait and menaced Saudi Arabia. The danger from Baghdad

seems more abstract. Hardship caused by seven years of United Nations sanctions has aroused sympathy for the Iraqi people. Islamic fundamentalist movements in the region have grown stronger and are likely to stir up opposition to governments that support an American attack on Iraq.

But Iraq is a proven threat to the region. A decade ago, Baghdad showed its willingness to use poison gas against Iran and against its own Kurdish minority. Gulf governments once believed that Iraq would use its military strength to shield them from an Iran intent on exporting its militant Islamic revolution, but today, with Iran courting better relations with its neighbors, the most immediate threat comes from Iraq.

Washington is doing all it can to root out Iraq's terror weapons by peaceful means. If military force is required to assure that United Nations weapons inspectors can complete that job, America deserves Arab support. Arab leaders should stand united, not against Iraq or its people but against the crimes of its dangerous dictator.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Cambodia's Dictator

Last July the deputy prime minister of Cambodia, Hun Sen, overthrew the elected prime minister in a widely condemned coup d'état, forcing the leader into exile and reversing Cambodia's faltering progress toward democracy. The international community, upon which Cambodia relied heavily for aid, has been, for the most part and after some initial hesitation, admirably united in pressing Hun Sen to repair the damage he caused.

Now the European Union, by authorizing \$11.5 million in aid for the Hun Sen regime, has imperiled that unity — and Cambodia's chances to return to a democratic path.

Cambodia is a small and impoverished nation in Southeast Asia, but the United States has good reason to care what happens there. The two nations' histories have been linked since the Vietnam War. After the nightmare of Khmer Rouge rule and genocide, the United States and its allies pumped billions of dollars into Cambodia to help rebuild and to hold elections. U.S. officials pointed to Cambodia as a model of what a determined international alliance can do to promote democracy and post-conflict reconciliation.

Now, though, if the European precedent stands, Cambodia could instead become an example of Western hypocrisy on the subject of democracy.

Europe's grant is intended to help prepare for elections that Hun Sen wants to stage in July, seemingly a worthy

endeavor. But as matters stand in Cambodia today there is no possibility of a free and fair vote; Hun Sen is simply looking to acquire some pseudo-democratic cover for his dictatorship.

On this point there is not much dispute. The ousted prime minister, Prince Ranariddh, has not been permitted to return. Hun Sen has done nothing to investigate or punish those responsible for dozens of political murders that took place during and after his coup. A recent report by the International Republican Institute and the National Democratic Institute said that "the level of fear and intimidation experienced by Cambodians has not lessened." Human Rights Watch reports "pervasive impunity and a climate of fear." The U.S. State Department agrees.

Free elections should indeed be the goal of the international community, and the sooner the better. But Cambodia's neighbors in Southeast Asia have agreed with the United States, Japan and others on certain basic conditions essential for such a vote: an independent election commission, the right to return of all exiled politicians, restoration of freedom of the press, movement toward prosecution of those responsible for the post-coup killings.

To break ranks now on the importance of these conditions can only embolden Hun Sen — and any other dictator who might study his example.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## A Phone in the Village

These days if you put "bank" and "Asia" in the same sentence you are likely to elicit a negative reaction. Bankers in Asia are under assault for having lent indefensible sums to their pals, thereby setting the stage for that region's current financial crisis. U.S. and other Western bankers are criticized for fueling that lending spree at a remove, without having checked their clients' creditworthiness.

Muhammad Yunus is a different kind of Asian banker. A Bangladeshi economist, he started more than 20 years ago by lending \$27 from his own pocket to several impoverished villagers. They all repaid the loans, and today Mr. Yunus's cooperative Grameen Bank boasts more than 2 million borrowers, 12,000 employees and 1,000 branches serving 37,000 villages. Its operating principle has not changed. Grameen lends tiny sums to the poorest of the poor, motivated by a conviction that credit is as crucial to escaping poverty as food, housing, clean water and all the other more traditional development goals.

A typical Grameen loan is \$170. Borrowers, mostly women, use the funds to buy a cow, a loom or something else that will generate income and allow them to pay off their loan — which almost all do. One-third have escaped dire poverty, Mr. Yunus says.

Now, having demolished the long-dominant stereotype of the poor as not creditworthy, Grameen has set its sights on the misguided view of the rural poor as inevitably isolated from the global economy. Grameen Phone has embarked on a for-profit campaign to bring one cellular telephone to each

village. Bangladesh has only one telephone for every 300 people, and most of those are in the capital, so the potential for growth is clear.

Mr. Yunus is not the first person, of course, to suggest that poor countries without fixed-wire telephone systems might leapfrog straight into the wireless age, and so far other champions of the theory have not got far. But Mr. Yunus has married that theory to Grameen's traditional reliance on the initiative of the very poor. One "telephone lady" in each village buys a phone set on credit and pays for it gradually by charging other villagers small sums for each use. Early experience has shown a sizable demand — to communicate with relatives working overseas, to announce family weddings, to check whether a strike in town has ended before bringing produce to market.

The practice of microcredit has now spread to dozens of other countries, including the United States. It has been championed by Hillary Clinton, the U.S. Agency for International Development and the World Bank, among others. Some of its backers now argue with evangelical zeal, calling microcredit the single or chief answer to world poverty.

Mr. Yunus makes no such claim, calling it simply one essential tool. Similarly, he does not oppose the Western bailout of now ailing Asian banks. But he points to their secrecy, cronyism and bias toward bigness as elements of the recipe that brought Asia such troubles. Making credit more democratic is one antidote.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## IMF Reform Programs Are Varied and Necessary

By Michel Camdessus

The writer is managing director of the International Monetary Fund.

NEW YORK — Many people assume that the economic reform programs in Thailand, Indonesia and South Korea that are supported by the International Monetary Fund must be the same kind of belt-tightening adjustment packages that the public has long associated with the IMF. But these programs are a marked departure from those we have traditionally supported.

The centerpiece of each of the Asian programs is not a set of austerity measures to restore macroeconomic balance, but a set of far-reaching structural reforms to strengthen financial systems, increase transparency, open markets and, in so doing, restore investor confidence.

To this end, nonviable financial institutions, including banks, are being closed down. Other institutions are being required to produce restructuring plans and comply, within a reasonable period of time that varies from country to country, with internationally accepted best practices, including Basel capital adequacy standards for banks and accounting practices and disclosure rules for companies.

Other changes are under way to strengthen financial sector regulation and supervision, increase transparency

in the corporate and government parts of the economy, create a more level playing field for private sector activity, and intensify competition.

Taken together, these reforms will require a vast change in domestic business practices, corporate culture and government behavior; it will take time. But the process is in motion, and already dramatic steps have been taken.

Some critics have argued that these programs are too tough, either in calling for higher interest rates, tightening government budgets or closing down financial institutions. But in the case of interest rates, by the time these countries approached the IMF the value of their currencies was plummeting. In Thailand and South Korea, foreign exchange reserves were perilously low. Thus, the first order of business was, and still is, to restore confidence in the currency.

It is wrong to say that the deep currency depreciations seen in Asia in recent months have occurred by IMF design. On the contrary, in our view these currencies have dropped in value far more than is warranted or desirable. Moreover, without IMF support as part of an international effort to stabilize these economies, it is likely that the currencies would have lost even more of their value.

To reverse the slide, the countries involved have to make it more attractive to hold their currencies. That means temporarily raising interest rates, even if this complicates the situation of weak banks and companies.

This is a key lesson of the "tequila crisis" in Latin America in 1994-1995,

as well as of the more recent experience of Brazil, Hong Kong and the Czech Republic, which have fended off attacks on their currencies with a timely and forceful tightening of interest rates, along with other supporting measures. Once confidence is restored, interest rates can return to more normal levels.

Companies with substantial foreign debt are likely to suffer far more from a long, steep slide in the value of their domestic currency than from a temporary rise in domestic interest rates. Moreover, when interest rate action is delayed, confidence continues to erode. This would likely make the increase in interest rates needed to stabilize the situation far larger than if decisive action had been taken at the outset.

Indeed, the reluctance to tighten interest rates in a determined way at the beginning has been one of the factors perpetuating the crisis in East Asia.

Higher interest rates should also encourage companies to restructure their financing away from debt and toward equity, which will be most welcome in some countries, such as South Korea.

Other critics of the IMF have advocated more expansionary fiscal programs to offset the inevitable slowdown in economic growth. Here, the reform programs must strike a delicate balance. At the start of the crisis, countries need to firm up their fiscal positions, to deal both with the future costs of financial restructuring and, depending on the balance of payments situation, with the need to reduce the current account deficit.

Beyond that, if the country's economy worsens, the IMF generally agrees to let automatic stabilizers work and to allow the deficit to widen somewhat. However, we cannot disregard the level of the budget deficit, particularly

since a country in crisis typically has only limited access to borrowing, and the alternative of printing money would be potentially disastrous.

The IMF has also been urged by some critics not to recommend rapid action on bank reform. But it would be a mistake to allow clearly bankrupt banks to remain open. This would only perpetuate the region's financial crisis, not resolve it. The best course is to recapitalize or close insolvent banks, protect small depositors, and require shareholders to take their losses. At the same time, banking regulation and supervision must be improved.

Of course, we take individual country circumstances into account in deciding how quickly all of this can be accomplished.

The best approach is to effect a sharp, but temporary, rise in interest rates to stem the outflow of capital, while making a decisive start on the longer-term tasks of restructuring the financial sector, bringing its regulation and supervision up to international standards, and increasing domestic competition and transparency.

None of this will be easy, and, unfortunately, the pace of economic activity in these economies will inevitably slow. But the slowdown is mainly the result of the reversal of capital flows.

Without these reform programs and the international support behind them, the slowdown would be much more dramatic, the costs to the general population much higher, and the risks to the international economy much greater.

This comment was adapted by the International Herald Tribune from a speech by Mr. Camdessus on Friday at the Council on Foreign Relations.

## Perilous IMF Overdoses

The methods of the typical IMF rescue package tend to turn an economic crisis into a political one.

If Indonesia falls into chaos, we will pay for it with decades of Southeast Asian instability. Similarly, democracy in Thailand will be threatened if IMF conditions are not eased.

—Henry Kissinger, commenting in a syndicated column.

## The New Bulgaria Deserves and Wants to Join the West

By Petar Stoyanov

The writer is president of Bulgaria.

SOFIA — Like a desperate Semigrant crushed by 45 years of degrading communism and a period of post-Communist lethargy, Bulgaria boarded the ship bound for the free world just 12 months ago, carrying with it stable democratic institutions, the rule of law and a free market economy.

At long last, the Bulgarian people had rediscovered themselves, drawing upon the strength of 13 centuries of historic and cultural European tradition. They put their country back on the political map, from which it had been deleted against its will after World War II.

My country is said to have been the most loyal satellite of the Soviet Union. Allegedly, it assumed this role of its own free will. The facts are different.

In the communication of Eastern Europe after World War II, Bulgaria was the country in which the new system was forced upon the population in the most violent fashion. The toll: 2,618 death sentences during the 1940s, and 184,360 Bulgarians sent to Communist labor camps — this in a country of barely 8 million.

To argue that my country has paid a lesser price for its present freedom than, say, Poland or the Czech Republic is superficial, not to say cynical. Least of all is it fair to the Bulgarians who spent their best years in Communist camps and prisons.

In late 1991, the first non-Communist government set

about reforming the country, but nine months later it was ousted. The four solid years of post-Communist agony that followed distanced Bulgaria from the "star pupils" of Eastern Europe. But this experience brought home a very important truth: that delaying or faking reforms makes people even poorer, leaving them no hope for the future.

In the winter of 1996-97, Bulgaria determined to give it another try by working hard, as forefathers had, and by thinking

ahead. Thus my country opted for NATO, the European Union and the democratic world.

Bulgaria does not want to be left behind in a "gray zone."

Today my country lives at a fast pace. The elections of last April produced a Parliament with an absolute majority of one reformist political force, a strong government and public opinion supportive of reform despite its high social price — factors adding up to a political status unique for Eastern Europe.

## The Czechs Are of Two Minds About NATO

By Thomas L. Friedman

PRAGUE — It was interesting to be in Prague watching on CNN as the U.S. Congress gave President Bill Clinton a standing ovation for his call to expand NATO to Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic. He could not get a similar standing ovation for that proposal from the Czech Parliament.

After months of the Czech government bombarding the public with propaganda about why they have to join NATO, polls show that only 54 percent of Czechs favor the idea.

Two-thirds of the U.S. Senate is going to be asked to ratify a NATO expansion that will ultimately cost U.S. taxpayers bil-

ions of dollars, but only half the Czech people support the idea.

Czech advocates of NATO have had to resort to the "Red scare." To the extent that there is support here for NATO membership, it is for all the reasons that the Clinton team says NATO expansion is not about.

The Clintonites insist that it is not an anti-Russian move, but Czechs say if it is not anti-Russian what use could NATO expansion be? "It is highly confusing to Czech people," said the polling analyst Jan Harl from the Sien agency. "They say, 'We want NATO against

Russia, and if it's not against Russia, who needs it?'"

Those Czechs who remain indifferent to NATO membership fall into several camps. Many simply see no threat, so no reason. Some older Czechs are more afraid of Germany than of Russia. Many younger people are deeply skeptical of spending money on the military, which did not defend the country from the Nazis in 1938, from the Communists in 1948 or from the Soviets in 1968.

To break down this skepticism, Jiri Bis, head of the Impact ad agency in Prague, has been running a privately financed pro-NATO campaign, often using sports heroes and movie stars to sell NATO expansion as if it were a deodorant.

He has also tried to make NATO fun. On Christmas Eve they gave out 100 fresh carp to the first 100 people who showed up in Prague's main square wearing pro-NATO ribbons.

There has been an effort to underscore that joining NATO "is a way for Czechs to rejoin Europe, which we were separated from by the Cold War," Mr. Bis said.

Even those Czechs who see NATO as a bridge to Western Europe would really prefer to join the European Union first, but the EU has been dragging its feet because it does not want

mutual benefit and respect of our sovereignty and national dignity. All the more so as Russia today is setting a good example in promoting market principles and democratic institutions.

Bulgaria has outlived its post-Communist complexes. My country no longer wishes to act as a mere bridge between NATO members and Russia. Now it prefers to build many bridges, together with other countries.

Bulgaria is striving to find its way into the heart of America and into the minds of the Western political elite. Can't you see it getting there?

The Washington Post.

## Fight the Battle Against Saddam

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — Now we are being told in television and print stories and commentary that the United States will not be able to knock out Saddam Hussein's biological warfare bombs and that the Iraqis would never use them because they could blow back in their faces.

We are told that biological weapons are scary to think about but are ineffective, so why worry.

Some of all this is ignorance, some of it deliberately leaves out important information and history.

Saddam knows that the complete inspection system he accepted as the price of the Gulf War cease-fire prevented him from accumulating so many weapons of mass destruction that they would terrify the entire Mideast and bring it under his control.

So as the inspectors came closer and closer to the chemical weapons and biological warfare capacity he built secretly for 20 years, he invited attack by the United States rather than give up trying to destroy the inspection system.

Bombing has two goals: to destroy weapons from the air as inspectors would have on the ground, and to force Saddam to accept full inspection.

The information that UN inspectors have collected over seven years convinces them that they know where Saddam is hiding most of his biological weapons and plans. And

have to prepare Americans for the combat use of ground troops. It is getting harder to believe that he will do that unless the chance of his forced resignation is eliminated.

So making the decision on ground troops may have to wait until the next presidency, whenever it arrives. Delay will be America's penalty for the sex scandal.

But one thing Bill Clinton can do at once. He can end the years of American double-crossing of the Iraqi opposition to Saddam. That cost them a chance to overthrow him from within. The betrayal, born of arrogantly bad judgment by the CIA, the State Department and the Defense Department, national security advisers and the White House, is an ugly fault line through the Bush and Clinton administrations.

On Saturday, Peter Jennings on ABC presented an updated version of his brilliant dissection of the betrayal of the Iraqis and of the lost chance. It was shown first in June and proves that a really important piece of journalism lasts, gaining significance, not losing it. Call 1-212-456-2488 for transcripts or tapes.

I hope Mr. Clinton sits down before that tape. It should show him that he has the opportunity and duty now to give the betrayed Iraqi opposition the arms, recognition and constancy they need to return to the battle against

the combat use of ground troops. It is getting harder to believe that he will do that unless the chance of his forced resignation is eliminated.

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## 1898: Vatican Policy

ROME — King Humbert's Government continues to complain that the Vatican does not practise, as regards Italy, the policy of reconciliation which it knows so well how to advocate in the Republics of France and the United States. Prelates have begun to proclaim aloud their republican ideas, and the pope goes so far as to tolerate like opinions being expressed by his *enclave*. How can it be admitted that prelates occupying such exalted positions should exhibit republican — i.e., anti-monarchical — tendencies, seeing that the established power in Italy is a monarchy?

## 1923: Clerical Strife

WARSAW — Strife among the Orthodox clergy in Poland, re-

George Jaroszewski, a Pole who had been appointed Metropolitan of an independent Orthodox Church at Warsaw, by Mgr. Smaragd Latyschenko, who was in favor of the old obedience to the Patriarch of Moscow. Mgr. Latyschenko, who is under arrest, declares that he acted from motives of personal vengeance.

## 1948: Finland's Place

MOSCOW — Right-wing Finnish parties were taken to task by Herta Kuusinen, Communist leader, for opposing the conclusion of a friendship and defense pact with the Soviet Union. Following the recent successes of the Rightists in the December municipal elections, there have been complaints about attempts to divorce Finland from the Soviet Union and bring the country into the bloc.

## 1923: Clerical Strife

WARSAW — Strife among the Orthodox clergy in Poland, re-

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## OPINION/LETTERS

## For Old-Time Populism, Look to Hollywood

By Mark Shields

WASHINGTON — Not too long ago in America, our politics were about real differences. Listen to the campaign speech of the last Democratic president to win a second term, delivered to a cheering, standing-room-only crowd in New York's Madison Square Garden:

"I should like to have it said of my first administration that in it the forces of selfishness and of lust for power met their match," he thundered. "I should like to have it said of my second administration that in it they met their master."

Those were the strong words of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. In today's middle-of-the-road, balanced-budget-fixated Washington, any speaker who gave voice to words even remotely as rousing would earn for himself the scornful abuse of the Republican-Democratic establishment and an indictment for practicing, heaven forbid, "class warfare."

To see and feel the honest-to-goodness passion of populist politics today, forget Washington and look to Hollywood. Go to the movies, in particular "As Good as It Gets," "Titanic" and "Good Will Hunting."

At showings of "As Good as It Gets," audiences spontaneously applaud as the heroine, played by Helen Hunt, a waitress and single mother of a young boy with asthma, explodes in frustration with the health maintenance organization that provides the "care" for her sick child.

She is angry that basic tests are not covered, that test results are slow to come and not delivered by the doctor in charge, and that her son gets hurried treatment in emergency rooms rather than preventive care when he is well. She longs for a real conversation with a doctor about her son.

Health maintenance organizations, no doubt alarmed by audiences' identification with the waitress-mother and anticipating legislative action, already have assembled a defense team.

The dramatic impact of "Titanic" comes not from the spectacular watery special effects but from the powerful images of the rich and privileged passengers taking the limited spaces in half-filled lifeboats, while their fellow human beings in steerage are sentenced to drown.

But the single most powerful political moment of the season comes in "Good Will Hunting,"

In this wonderful movie, the hero, a young, undereducated janitor from the blue-collar Irish neighborhood of South Boston, played by Matt Damon, possesses a photographic memory and a rare genius for math. He refuses to live up to the expectations of others, especially of an MIT math professor, and prefers to drink beer with his brawling homeboys from Southie.

Will Hunting's commitment is to his friends, as he stubbornly refuses to accept the consensus American definition of success.

In a memorable scene, the hero asks the recruiter who is eager to hire him and exploit his intellect why he should work at the National Security Agency.

The NSA official: "Well, you'd be working on the cutting edge. ... The question isn't why should you work at the NSA, the question is why shouldn't you?"

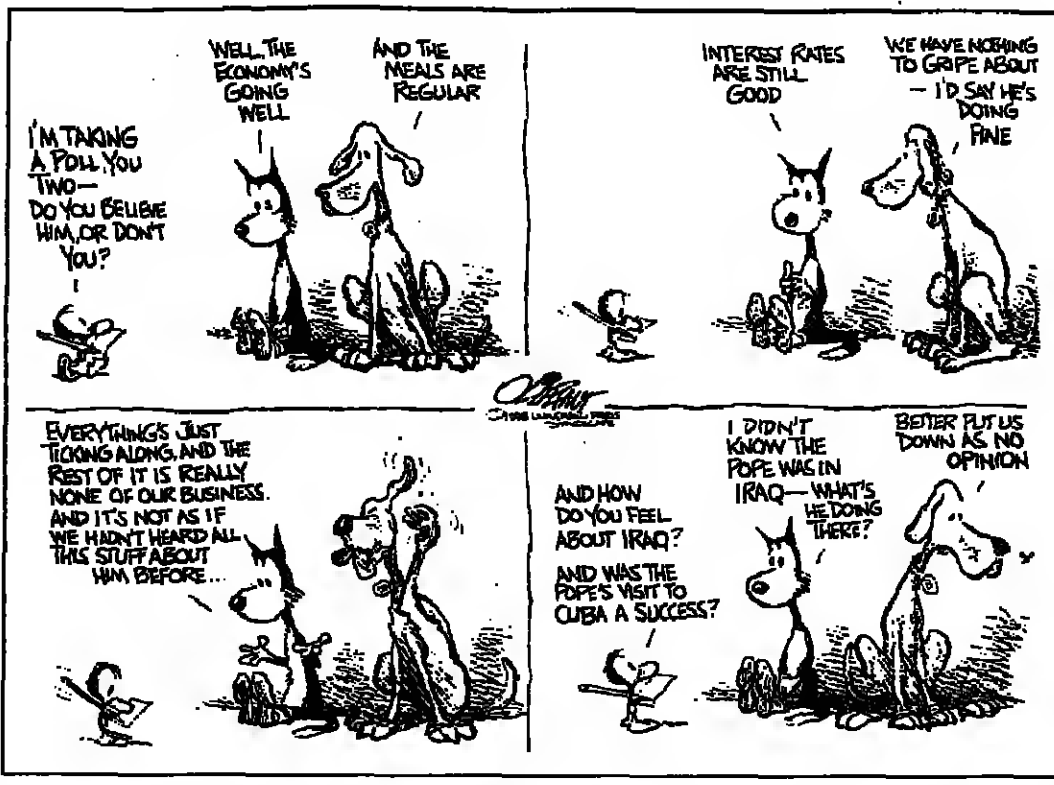
To which Will responds: "That's a tough one. But I'll take a shot. Say I'm working at the NSA, and somebody puts a code on my desk. Something no one else can break. Maybe I take a shot at it, and maybe I break it. I'm really happy with myself because I did my job well. But maybe that code was the location of some rebel army in North Africa or the Middle East. And once they have the location, they bomb the village where the rebels are hiding. Fifteen hundred people that I never met, never had one problem with, get killed."

"Now the politicians are saying: 'Oh, send in the Marines to secure the area,' because they don't give a s---. It won't be their kid over there getting shot ... it will be some kid from Southie over there taking shrapnel in the a---."

"He comes back to find the plant he used to work at got exported to the country he just got back from. And the guy who put the shrapnel in his a--- got his old job because he'll work for 15 cents a day and go bathroom breaks."

Like FDR, Will Hunting is no New Democrat. Today in Washington, we essentially have two Republican parties divided by abortion. If you are looking for a real political statement about real differences, you'll find it not in Washington but in Hollywood.

The Washington Post



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## U.S. Culture and Europe

Regarding "Avant-Garde Profundity Doesn't Mean Good Art" (Meanwhile, Feb. 3) and "Cinema Verité in Europe: Rejecting U.S. Culture" (Opinion, Dec. 16) by Richard Pells:

Mr. Pells is truly missing the point when he concludes that Europeans who don't like the American movie "Pulp Fiction," or who don't want to accept the constraints of a market economy, are elitist snobs.

In reality, Europeans from Lisbon to Moscow don't want to buy into the idea that McDonald's, Disney and Microsoft will provide all their entertainment and culture. It is as simple as that.

Also, the idea that government subsidies lead to empty avant-garde art—and to empty theaters—is just foolish. Most of these funds go to museums, theater companies, orchestras, ballets and so on. If these cultural institutions were to live by market forces alone, they would have to triple their ticket prices and most would go out of business in a month.

This, sadly, is the case in many American cities. Is Mr. Pells suggesting that art which fails to make money is somehow invalid?

Mr. Pells should think twice about making blanket statements about the validity of art. Just because a throwback to a not-

so-distant past when those in power decided what was to be and what wasn't to be. Maybe that is what Europeans are rejecting—not American culture but American hubris.

MARC FELDMAN, Paris

In advocating wholesale conversion to capitalism, Mr. Pells shows an ignorance of and insensitivity to cultural realities in Europe. He scoffs at Polish students' unwillingness to see a Steven Spielberg film and claiming superior entertainment and artistic values for American films, dismissing European movies as unentertaining, unprovocative and self-indulgent.

The European directors who have contributed immensely to the art of film are too many to list here, but suffice it to say that Mr. Pells's comments bring to mind the words of Emperor Joseph II upon hearing a performance of Mozart's works before the Viennese court: "Too many notes."

My objection is not that Mr. Pells applauds the spread of American culture. What I object to is his glorification of philistine culture, in which the only driving force is self-aggrandizement.

Market economics might be good for the world, and especially for Eastern Europe. But making economies competitive at the cost

of cultural and spiritual values would be a Pyrrhic victory.

JOSE HO, Singapore

Mr. Pells, who has been lecturing in Germany, Poland, Denmark and France, says that Europe's student generaloo is "uninspired by the entrepreneurial values it associates with America."

How'd he come up with that? More than 200 students fought and clawed each other last October at Warsaw University's Faculty of Law and Administration while trying to register for a commercial law course.

The incidence of cheating has declined at Warsaw University, professors say, but it's just another sign of students' ruthlessness: Now students won't help each other during exams the way they did under communism.

In a recent survey of 561 Warsaw University law students, 38.5 percent said they would bribe without hesitation on behalf of a client, negotiate a bribe or find someone to do the bribing for them.

Polish students are über-capitalists, more competitive and ambitious than any I've seen in the West. "Career or die" is a slogan they use only half-jokingly.

TARA MCKELVEY, Warsaw

## New Orleans Wrestles With Ghosts of the Past

By Brent Staples

NEW YORK — New Orleans is known for Mardi Gras, dancing in the streets and Cajun cooking. But beneath its festive facade, the city is having a nasty time with racial issues dating back to slavery that most American cities have long since put behind them.

The newest battle centers on a school board policy that encour-

## MEANWHILE

ages schools named for slave owners to take new names, on the theory that the old names are offensive to a predominantly black student body.

Whites who venerate the Confederacy see the policy as an attack on their history—and in some cases on their own families—and have subtly worked against it.

The black community groups that launched the plan will eventually win, but they have hurt themselves by bending history and casting even reasonable critics as racists.

Meanwhile, African-American teachers and students who must approve some of the new names are attached by habit to the old ones and are in too much of a hurry to vote them away.

The story line is straight out of antebellum New Orleans, where the slaves and the enslaved were more closely entwined—both by blood and material aspiration—than anywhere else in America.

A school named for, say, a Ku Klux Klan member would certainly bear rebranding. But it is delusional on a grand scale to think that new names alone will help some of the worst urban schools in the country—or disentangle the most byzantine racial legacy in the South.

Many cities were founded on slave labor but none so utterly as New Orleans, whose seaport received loads of slaves for sugarcane farming, a brutal, life-shortening job.

New Orleans society complicated the matter by institutionalizing relationships between white slave masters and free mulatto women who often rated lavishly separate households and explicit agreements of support. At a time when it was illegal to teach Negroes to read, mixed-race chil-

dren grew up close to high culture and books.

Mulattoes became America's first black middle class. They became slave masters, too. By mid 19th century, the national census showed that of persons of color who owned more than 50 souls each, nearly all were Louisianians who planted cane in the region around New Orleans.

Nearly half of the city's public schools were named for slave owners. Those who want the old names expunged argue that all slave masters were equally and irreparably evil and deserve neither forgiveness nor any place at all in the public esteem.

The view is politically understandable. But it is also simplistic. Less-affluent black slave owners often purchased relatives to keep them from being worked to death or sold into other states.

In Louisiana, the rules by which a slave could be freed changed frequently and were often difficult or expensive to comply with. At times, it was illegal to free a slave under age 30. At still other times, a freed slave had to be shipped out of the state or perhaps even to Africa. To "free" someone, then, meant to send him or her away.

This may well have been the reasoning of Marie Couvent, a black slave owner who left a great deal of money to educate Catholic Negro orphans and for whom a school was named—until her name was expunged.

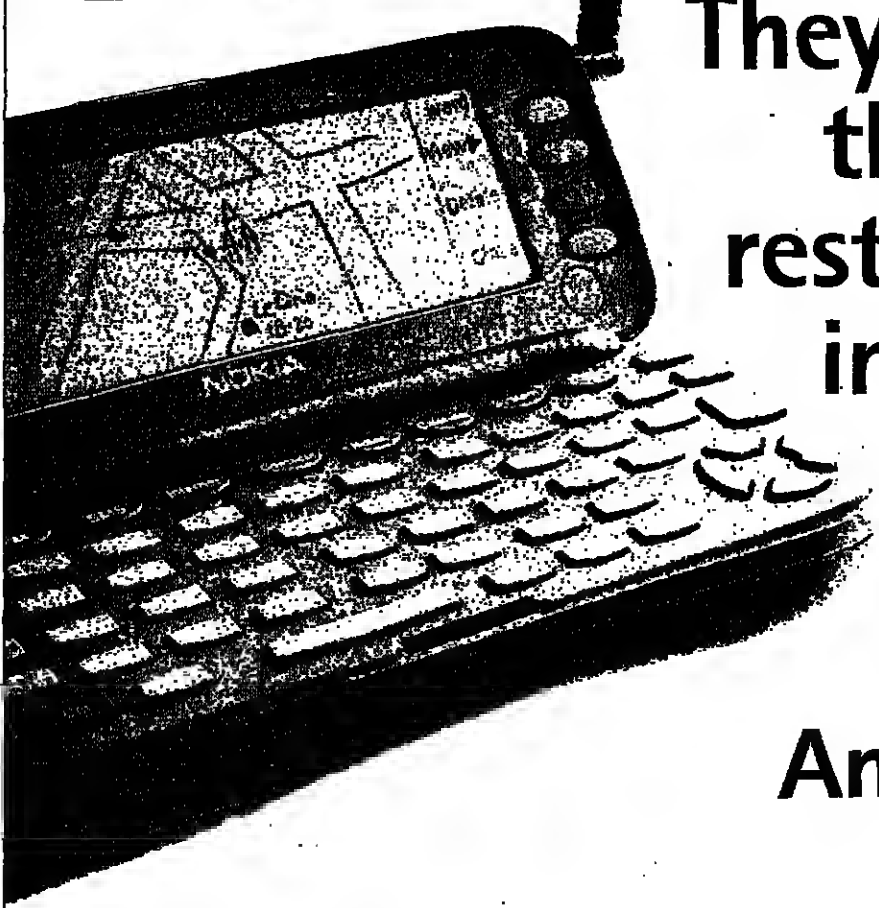
The slaves she owned may well have been relatives bought for benevolent reasons. This theory is supported by the fact that her husband won freedom for at least two slaves in the State Supreme Court.

Slavery was indisputably evil. But the case is far more ambiguous when historical inquiry shifts from the practice to specific individuals.

The black electorate has a right to new names if it wants them. But given the dismal quality of many New Orleans schools, community groups have spent enormous political capital chasing ghosts. To help rebuild failing schools, they will need to make peace with a painful past and focus their energies on the here and now.

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## How to Separate The Old and the New Let's Hear It for Musical Ghettos

By Bernard Holland  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — "It's really like Brahms," the argument goes. "You're just not used to it. Put it next to a 19th-century classic, and see how one bleeds into the other. Music has a process of evolution and a history. You haven't read the latest chapters carefully, and you should."

It's that nasty old new music again, the kind presenters don't want to put on and audiences don't want to listen to. You will love it if you make the connection, listeners are told. Know a little more, and learn that Webern drives just like Haydn, even if the grille and fins are different.

The idea makes sense, and it helps explain the gulf that exists between liking Tchaikovsky and liking Elliott Carter; in other words, the sense of separation common to our present-day music-appreciation quandaries. Indeed, it has made sense for a couple of generations, even though it doesn't work.

Granted, we are "used to" a body of 20th-century music: the Russian and neoclassical Stravinsky, great hunks of the Bartok repertoire, Berg's operas, Schoenberg's "Pierrot Lunaire." Other important music of the time corroborates our old evolutionary theory. Shostakovich, Janacek and Strauss have original personalities, but they speak in updated dialects. They are continuations or appendices to Beethoven and Wagner.

The 19th century gave us empires; the 20th took them away. Music is more stubborn. Tradition crumbles; it speaks in final colonial gasps, but the past does not want to go away. It colors the way we listen to everything written since.

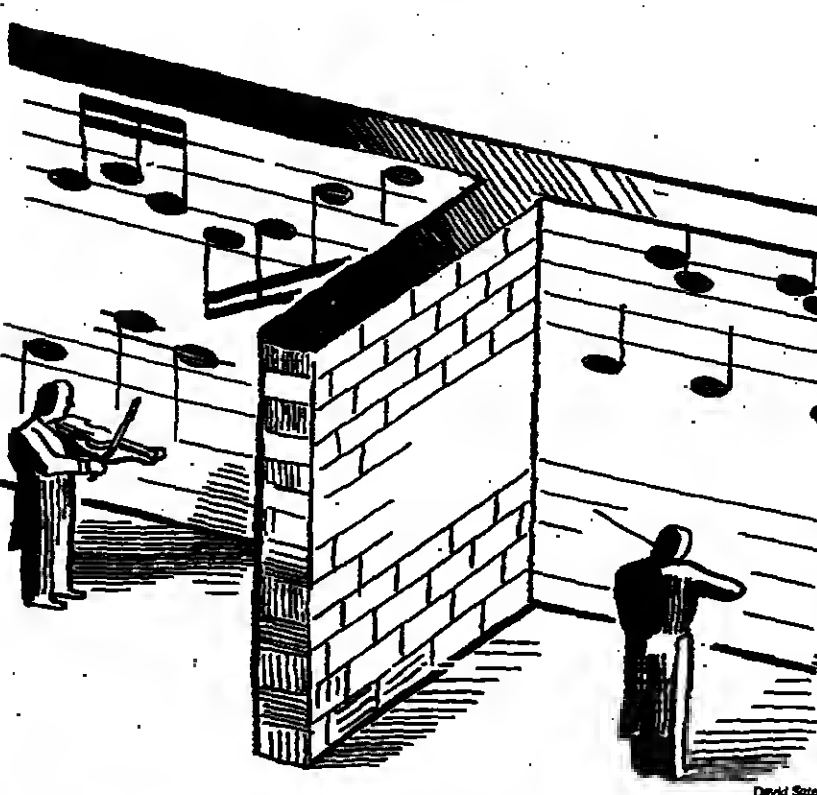
Maybe this is why the public, with Chopin ringing in its ears, strenuously rejects so much music. You would think that it would be used to Berg's Three Pieces for Orchestra after almost 75 years, but how often do they appear in subscription programs?

It's a wonderful work if you can bear it in the right place. And this may be the problem, that our idea of context is all wrong. Maybe in the case of music, the cause-and-effect story of evolution doesn't work. Maybe those vaunted connections to Brahms exist mainly in the minds of musicologists.

Let's rewrite history and, for the sake of oversimplification, assume that music stopped dead in its tracks in the first part of this century and then started over again from scratch. It's hard to argue, at any rate, that a lot of pieces written since the 1920s and '30s come from any planet Schumann ever lived on.

Let's assume that some of the "difficult" music of our time has not failed the past — or suffered from the failure of present audiences — but has little to do with the past at all, that it continues little of traditions but instead posits a ground zero, or a number of ground zeros.

ACCEPT that as a general, but in no way foolproof, rule, and we can rearrange our concert programs, as a lot of wise presenters and musicians are already starting to do. Put Messiaen's "Turangalila" next to Saint-Saens's "Danse Macabre" or Conlon Nancarrow's player-piano music next to Schumann's "Papillons," and I predict a thousand sets of jangled nerves and enough alienation to sink the "Titanic." Put Mes-



siaen together with Nancarrow, and Saint-Saens with Schumann, and you have two reasonably civilized worlds.

I started to think this way two summers ago, after the summer week of contemporary music at the Tanglewood festival in Lenox, Massachusetts. Morning, afternoon and evening, radical languages were set next to one another. No overt references to the past here, not a six-four chord or a Neapolitan sixth in sight, no Mozart to keep the sense of history going.

These distinctly modern languages became the natural discourse for a sensible musical life. Wandering afterward to the Boston Symphony's concert in the Shed made Beethoven sound almost weird.

There are signs that young people

respond well to unadorned helpings of the present. The conductor Robert Spano and his Brooklyn Philharmonic put Messiaen and Arvo Part together not long ago, and his audiences loved it.

So let's hear it for musical ghettos. Keeping people separated because they are different produces bad results, but in music I'm not so sure that is so. The early-music movement does this already, though mainly because its instruments refer to a specific time and repertoire, and don't always work in music from other periods.

Let the Romantics continue to work their inexhaustible magic. Let new music live a healthy life of its own. Anyone who says that Donald Martino shares an inch of common ground with Rimsky-Korsakov just isn't listening.

## The First Plays: Life Before Fame Where Mamet's Coming From

By Sheridan Morley  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Around the London fringe, it was an unusually strong week for the local premieres of first plays by now distinguished American dramatists.

At the Lyric Hammersmith Studio, is "Lakeboat," written by David Mamet when, back in the late 1960s, he was a college student and spending one summer vacation working on the boats that carried steel and even mail across the Great Lakes.

Amazingly secure for a first script, this is a wry and wonderfully observant look at eight men flung together on an ancient craft. Mamet finds in his crew a whole series of richly detailed character portraits, and already, some six years before "American Buffalo," it is clear that he was fast developing his own brand of rapid-fire, cross-purpose dialogue, the kind that comes at you out of a machine gun.

There's no real plot here, just eight men in conversations and monologues trying to make some hesitant kind of sense out of their lost opportunities, friendships and in some cases lives. Through their spare, sparse chatter we get a real sense of the two officers, five seamen and the uneasy but fascinated college boy who is clearly Mamet himself. These men are every bit as wasted as the salesmen in "Glengarry Glen Ross," only here there is no real competition, just a bleak sense of loss.

In Aaron Muller's wondrous production, Brian Greene and Jim Dunk lead a strong cast across Melanie Al-

len's superb re-creation of the decks and galley.

"Lakeboat" is not only interesting and important for what it shows us of the way Mamet was headed, it is also a crackling dramatic and observant piece that would have been well worth staging even if Mamet had never written another script.

At the Old Red Lion in Islington, we have the European premiere of "Blue Window" by Craig Lucas, who, considering he wrote such pieces as "Reckless," "Longtime Companion" and "Prelude to a Kiss," ought to be rather better known over here than he is. This is a play written 12 years ago about the Manhattan cocktail

party from hell, and it is in many ways side by side without Sondheim; Lucas was his collaborator on "Marry Me a Little" and he remains so close to the high-rise urban angst of Sondheim's Manhattan that "Blue Window" often just seems to be "Company" without the songs.

It is an 80-minute conversational battlefield in which six ill-assorted guests and their hostess explore the borderline that separates manic ego-trip from out-and-out nervous breakdown. We get the usual assortment of New York neurotics, but the problem is that both Woody Allen and Sondheim have covered this territory so comprehensively that all we are really left with is a series of semi-animating New Yorker cartoons. Although Joe Harmonson does his agile best to crosscut these unfulfilled lives on a tiny stage, by and large he has failed to attract players with enough talent or charisma to make us care about their endless self-absorption. Unless of course you count the unseen unfortunate who falls off a high-rise balcony only to be crushed to death by his girlfriend on the sidewalk below; somehow I wanted to know more about that, and less about the rest of it.

And finally, at the Bush, Snoo Wilson's "Sabina" is a brave but ultimately ham-handed attempt to invade the territory of Terry Johnson's "Hysteria" or even Tom Stoppard's "Travesties." As in the first of these, we have Freud as a central character, and as in the second, we are in Zurich around the time of the World War I. But there, alas, all resemblance ends; whereas Stoppard and Johnson wrote brilliant psychological comedies about the meeting of unlikely philosophic minds, Wilson comes up with a manic kind of strip-tease in which Freud, Jung and their assorted womenfolk play out a bedroom farce of truly stunning inadequacy.

The disappointment here is considerable, because six months ago, in a play about the exiled Duke and Duchess of Windsor called "HRH," Wilson did manage to pull off a brilliant mix of history and social satire. This time it has all gone terribly wrong, because never for a moment can we care about these Jung ones or their inability to make sense of their lives, even while offering unsound psychological advice to others.

At the heart of Andy Wilson's understandably confused and increasingly desperate production there seems to have been a very good story: that of the title character, Sabina, who, having apparently driven both Jung and Freud to distraction on and off both bed and couch, finished up in charge of a Russian orphanage before being killed by retreating Germans in World War II. There must be a mini-series in there somewhere, but Wilson has instead chosen to tell only the first half of her amazing adventures and even then in so deeply inchoate and muddled a fashion that we are left with random ramblings around the birth of psychoanalysis without any kind of focus or central energy.

Paul McGann as Jung and Susan Vidler in the title role both manage to suggest from time to time that something coherent might be about to happen, but the rest of the cast ends up totally defeated, and you'll learn a lot more from the highly informative and erudite program notes about the early years of psychoanalysis and the Jung-Freud rivalry than you ever will from the play Wilson has so signally failed to build around them.

## Broadway Musicals the Way They Used to Sound

By Peter Marks  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The charge I used to get from new musicals, I now get mainly from old ones.

But please, don't write me off as a "Fiddler" "Daddy" "La Mancha" loving fuddy-duddy. By old, I don't mean the mostly charnel, overproduced musical revivals that settle on Broadway each year. No, the shows that remind me of the Broadway I grew up with are not

Broadway productions at all. They materialize, three a season, on three week-ends from February to May, and bubble for just a little longer than uncorked magnums of champagne.

What I refer to, of course, is the Encores! Great American Musicals in Concert series at City Center, which may be the closest thing to show-tune chic that the New York theater world has ever produced. In the remarkably brief span of four years — and a total of just 51 performances — Encores! has established itself as the city's interactive

archive with its robust musical-theater past, an indispensable showcase for the words and music of the writers, from the Gershwins to Rodgers and Hart to Kander and Ebb, who created, nurtured and refined the American musical through the years of its artistic ascension, beginning in the 1920s.

Already widely imitated — a concert musical program has been started in Los Angeles, and officials of the Kennedy Center have contacted City Center for advice on a Washington spinoff — the series is enormously popular.

Encores! spawned the hit revival of "Chicago" during a four-performance run in May 1996, a production directed by the series' former artistic director, Walter Bobbie, that not only was shipped almost intact to Broadway, but also provided a complete makeover for the reputation of a musical that in the "Chorus Line" crazed year of 1975 had been mistakenly consigned by critics and audiences to also-ran status.

As "Chicago" demonstrated, the modestly staged City Center shows — each Encores! run, boosted last season to five performances, costs about \$380,000 per show — can have an outsized impact on the theater business. Each production is not simply a reconsideration; it's an audition. Any number of musical talents have received high-voltage jolts to their careers as a result of their appearances in Encores! productions.

Two young actresses, Melissa Errico and Rebecca Luker, probably owe their starring roles in the forthcoming Broadway musicals, "High Society" and "The Sound of Music," to Encores! triumphs. Errico in the 1996 staging of "One Touch of Venus," Luker in last season's "Boys From Syracuse."

When Christine Baranski drew raves for a cameo last year in "Promises, Promises," there was an immediate find-that-woman-a-musical huzz on producers' cell phones. That show, especially, was widely viewed as a pre-Broadway tryout, both for the 1968 Burt Bacharach-Hal David-Neil Simon musical (based on the film "The Apartment") and its star, Martin Short.

But the enthusiasm waned after many who saw it decided that, among other things, the substantial cringe factor in the show's pre-feminist sensibility made it too dated for commercial success.

None of the people who created the nonprofit series, of course, envisioned it as a dry run for the profit-making theater. But a crossover was inevitable. Encores!, which stresses the light touch of dialogue and song over the heavy fist of pulsing beat and visual effects, came along at just the right moment in the evolution of taste.

The musical spectacle, in the hands of such wizards as Lloyd Webber and Cameron Mackintosh, was beginning to seem a bit tired; the closing, deep in the

red, of "Sunset Boulevard" last year on Broadway was the leading indicator of a change in the mega-musical's fortunes.

Encores! is the anti-spectacle. (Hard to imagine the concert version of "Cats," isn't it?) Encores! wasn't the first series to celebrate vintage musicals; the 92d Street Y is in the 28th season of its Lyrics and Lyricsists anthology, and City Center officials acknowledge a debt to Ian Marshall Fisher, who runs an acclaimed barebones version of Encores! at the Baruch Center in London.

But Encores! has struck a particularly satisfying balance between serious pursuit and scrupulous presentation, a blending of the quintessential New York interests in historic preservation and high-stepping pizzazz.

On a stage with only the most rudimentary set, actors and dancers run through an Encores! performance, scripts in hand. Clutching black binders, the performers remind us that with a Broadway show, in the beginning is the Word.

SOME people assume actors have a contractual obligation to hold onto the books. All are paid a standard \$700 a week for two weeks of rehearsal and performance. But Judith Daykin, City Center's president and executive director, says one of the reasons the practice is required is that some actors who have gone on without scripts have dropped whole stanzas of songs.

Rather than an audience distraction, the requirement adds to the evening's charm, to a sense that every page is being turned for the very first time. Indeed, the material chosen in the first five seasons, initially by Bobbie and his consulting committee, now by the new artistic director, Kathleen Marshall and a panel of experts, often bears an unexpected freshness.

This season's offerings continue the series' tradition of surprise: in addition to "Strike Up the Band," they include "Li'l Abner," a 1956 live-action comic book with music by Gene de Paul, lyrics by Johnny Mercer and book by Norman Panama and Melvin Frank, and "St. Louis Woman," a 1946 show featuring Harold Arlen's music, Mercer's lyrics and a book by Arna Bontemps and Countee Cullen.

## BOOKS

### GENUINE REALITY: A Life of William James

By Linda Simon. 467 pages.  
\$35. Harcourt Brace.

Reviewed by  
Mark Edmundson

WILLIAM JAMES is one of the great American success stories. Things began inauspiciously enough. His young life was a disaster. But he went on to win major distinction as a psychologist, a philosopher, and as a chronicler of the varieties of religious experience. He also became an exemplary American university professor, a figure whose combination of humanity and intellectual prowess continues to exert vast appeal to many teachers who have followed him up to the lecture and into the seminar room. All in all, James was early 20th-century America's most revered intellectual.

The soo of a very rich, very peculiar Christian philosopher, Henry James Sr., William was a sharp-minded, competitive boy who lorded it over his brother Henry, the future novelist; his sister Alice, the brilliant diarist to

be, and his other, conspicuously less gifted siblings. One of the distinctions of Linda Simon's well-written, well-paced biography is how much insight she gives us into James's family background. Reading her, one comes to understand just how much William had to contend with in his effort to break free and go relatively sane.

The Jameses, it's been remarked, were from no nation or state; rather they were natives of a peculiar, mobile tribe, the James family. Henry Sr. was impossible. He seemed to want William to be all of a number of contradictory things at once. The eldest child was to be both pious and free in his thinking; respondent to the letter of his father's authority, yet with a steady independence of will; to follow in his father's professional footsteps, yet to find his own thing — as Emerson, a family friend, advised all and sundry — and to do it.

No surprise then that as William arrived at college age a sequence of major crises set in. William's crises were not entirely unlike other men's youthful trials, except

for their intensity and for the fact that they rolled on intermittently for about 15 years.

He wanted to be a painter. No, he'd like to try medicine. Perhaps natural science would do. He had money and connections as well as talent, so he could readily convert his impulses into serious apprenticeships. There was a trip to Brazil with the famed zoologist Louis Agassiz, a sojourn in Europe to paint, a study of this and that at Harvard. Blown by the sudden gusts of his father's judgment and his own mercurial, indecisive temper, William was in a long-term state of disarray.

FOR the James illness was a family preoccupation. William once moved back home to find his brother Henry suffering from back pain, constipation and low spirits; his sister Alice was recovering from a breakdown. William himself had serious depression to nurse. It got so bad that he once saw his own image in the person of a poor mental patient, prone to fits, with sallow skin and a wasted, wanting look. It was shortly afterward, William reports, that he gathered up what was left of his resolve and proclaimed that his first gesture of free will would be to commit himself to the doctrine that the will was, of necessity, free. "My first act of free will shall be to believe in free will."

A few things besides the newfound belief in free will collaborated to save William James. The first was his marriage to Alice Howe Gibbens. She was strong in her religious faith and in her conviction that her husband

would, in time, make something of himself. She was also to support William, in the then conventional wifely mode, offering endless solicitude both for her husband and their growing array of children. William, for his part, loved his family, but he was always running away from it, to Europe, say, to recuperate from the ravages of the term and to hide out from the children's peace-destriving illnesses.

Alice, as Simon repeatedly observes, bore the brunt. Harvard also helped to save William James. He picked up a lectureship there and showed that he could actually behave maturely when he stepped into a role that took maturity for granted. He was a marvelous teacher — amiable, original and rigorous — and took particular interest in his most waywardly gifted students, whom he brought home to tea and to be fussed over a little by Alice.

With his personal life squared away, William went on to success, though conspicuously late success. He published his first major book, "Principles of Psychology," just before his 50th birthday. Having defined the field of psychology, or at least the American version of it, he then pulled up stakes and went off to do major work as a theorist of religion and as a philosopher. Adapting ideas from Charles Sanders Peirce, he founded the only major indigenous U.S. philosophical school, pragmatism.

Mark Edmundson, professor of English at the University of Virginia and the author of "Nightmare on Main Street," wrote this for The Washington Post.

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## CROSSWORD

### ACROSS

- Arctic dwellers
- Vegetable
- Irving protagonist
- Bell of 1.1 billion
- Thompson of "Sense and Sensibility"
- "Essays of 1823"
- It's tucked under the chin
- Farmer's prayer, perhaps
- 1984 Jackie Foster film
- Valentine present?
- Fansien parent
- Motorists' org.
- Piedmont wine center
- Passeionate
- Not to mention
- Grassy plain
- 1953 Pulitzer playwright
- "Turandot" slave
- Valentine present?
- Pithecanthropus relative
- Fare
- lots

### DOWN

- Year Claudius died
- The East
- Trudge
- Popular parade horse
- Urban air pollution
- "Gigi" lyrics
- Five-star Bradley
- Gellic girlfriend
- Composer Floren
- On-the-job learner
- Flirt, to herons
- Lineman
- Monique's eye
- Valentine present!
- Overly bookish sort
- Pharmacy solutions
- Naysaying
- Just the —
- Prom dress horse
- 50+ percent
- Substitute for the unnamed
- Certain fisherman
- Spanish dance
- Verdi's "Simon Boccanegra"
- Pub quaffs
- Nettle
- Conrades
- Pitching seat
- Honey badgers
- Berg of "Lulu" fame
- Incline
- Burdened
- Electron tube
- Abbr. at the bottom of a letter
- Modify
- Agnes, to Cecil B.
- Somewhat dark
- In the —
- likely to happen
- Abridge
- Tap word
- Seven-out cutout design
- Short poem on two rhymes
- Bottom line
- Suffer a humiliating loss, in slang
- Breathing fire
- Course finale
- Talking during a film, e.g.
- Fortitude
- Cruz
- Humorist
- Bombard
- Nonexistent
- Severe blow
- Homily

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## EUROPE

EU to Probe Fees  
Of Mobile PhonesBy James Hansen  
Special to the Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — The European Commission said Tuesday that it had begun investigating complaints about the high level of some mobile phone charges as part of its efforts to make cellular services more widely available.

The commission said in a statement that its competition chief, Karel Van Miert, wanted to find out why, for example, it sometimes cost significantly more to call a mobile phone from a fixed network than from another mobile. He has asked fixed and mobile telecom operators in all EU countries to provide information by the end of February, the commission said.

An EU source said Belgium and Britain were among the countries where price gaps had been noticed.

EU law requires operators to base their interconnection fees on actual costs.

## Fiat, Old Russian Player, Shifts Into High

By James Hansen  
Special to the Herald Tribune

TURIN — Fiat SpA will become one of the biggest foreign investors in Russia when it signs an \$850 million joint-venture agreement Wednesday with the Russian automaker OAO GAZ and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

The venture, ZAO Nizhny Novgorod, will start assembling low-end Fiat models this year in Nizhny Novgorod, about 400 kilometers (250 miles) east of Moscow, Fiat said.

The agreement is the latest in a series of deals that have seen Western automobile manufacturers preparing to begin production in Russia. Ford Motor Co. confirmed last month it would invest about \$150 million in a Russian car factory, and Renault has signed a \$350 million agreement to build its Megane sedan in the country.

Of the funding, about \$240 million will come from the European development bank. The remaining

## It Will Hold 40% of \$850 Million Venture

\$610 million in cash and in assets will come from the two industrial partners in equal parts, the automaker said.

Fiat and OAO GAZ will each hold 40 percent of the venture; the European bank will have the remaining 20 percent.

Two of the three Fiat models to be produced in Nizhny Novgorod — the Siena and the Palio Weekend — are based on Fiat's Project 178 world-car platform, manufactured in Poland and Brazil. The third, the larger Marea sedan, is manufactured in Italy.

By 2001, the Russian plant is expected to produce a total of 150,000 units a year of the three models. Russian law requires that at least 50 percent of components be from local sources within five years of start-up.

Fiat entered Russia in 1913 when it began selling its automobiles through a Moscow dealer. A privileged link with the former Soviet government flowered during the 1960s, when Fiat built the huge Togliattigrad manu-

facturing complex for AvtoZAZ, maker of the Lada, a small sedan based on the old Fiat 124.

The Fiat-OAO GAZ deal is the most important of a series of agreements carefully held for completion during a visit to Italy by Russian President Boris Yeltsin, which will end Wednesday.

[The Italian government smoothed the way for joint ventures by saying its export insurance agency would guarantee Italian projects in Russia, Reuters reported from Rome. SACE, the state body that underwrites export credits, said that it had "extended the coverage of its insurance with regard to Russia."

[The agency suspended guarantees for projects in Russia six years ago after the demise of the Soviet Union, and investment slowed to a trickle. Italy was Moscow's second-largest supplier during the final years of Communist rule in the late 1980s.

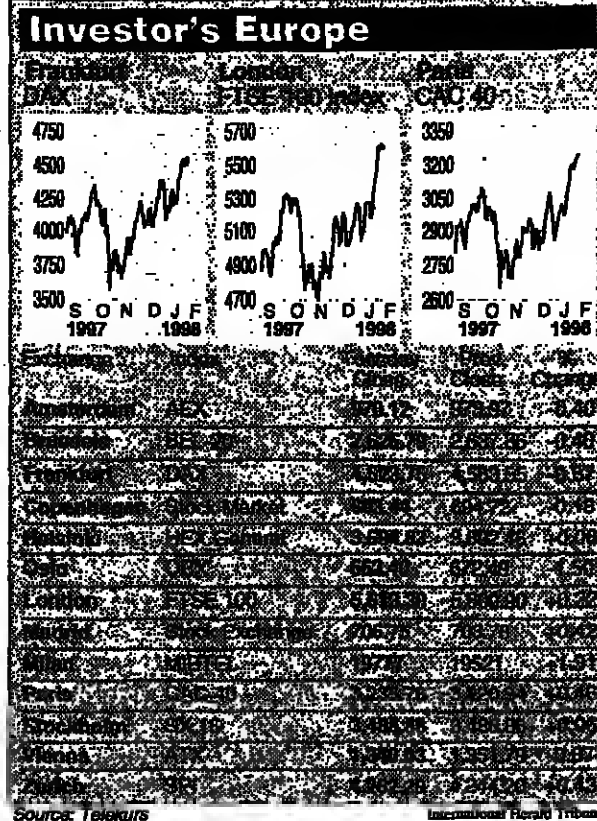
[SACE said it would now be able to underwrite export credits for proj-

ects in addition to those covered by a 420 billion lira (\$247 million) credit line Rome created with Moscow in July 1996.]

Other agreements signed during Mr. Yeltsin's visit to Italy included a \$200 million sale of buses to the city of St. Petersburg by Breda Costruzioni Ferroviarie SpA as well as an agreement by Merloni Elettrodomestici SpA to build a washing-machine factory near Moscow.

Tecnimont, the engineering subsidiary of Montedison SpA, in a consortium with Japanese and Turkish construction companies and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, will build five petrochemical plants for a group of Gazprom subsidiaries. Gazprom is the Russian national hydrocarbons monopoly. According to a Montedison spokesman, the total value of the five projects is about \$700 million.

Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi SpA, the Italian state energy group, is also expected to announce an agreement with Gazprom on the extraction and distribution of natural gas.



## Very briefly:

- British Petroleum Co.'s profit before special items fell 8 percent in 1997, to £636 million (\$1.04 billion) on a current-cost basis, which values oil inventories at current market prices, as new finds did not offset a drop in oil prices. Historic-cost profit, which values inventories at their original purchase price, rose 23 percent to £588 million, including special items.
- Reuters Holdings PLC's pretax profit fell 4 percent, to £626 million, in 1997 because of the strong pound and a one-time accounting charge. Sales fell 1 percent, to £2.88 billion.
- Railtrack Group PLC has asked National Express PLC, Virgin Group Ltd. and others to take over the Eurostar train service as part of its potential bid to build a high-speed rail link between London and the Channel Tunnel.
- Unilever PLC said 13 percent of its operations were performing below expectations, down from 20 percent 18 months ago, and said it might sell some of them.
- The United States formally proposed to the World Trade Organization that Internet commerce be kept free of duties, diplomats reported.
- Teva Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd. of Israel warned that fourth-quarter earnings would meet expectations because of reduced domestic sales and the cost of marketing a new drug.
- Hannover Re's net profit rose 11 percent, to 120 million Deutsche marks (\$66.3 million), as premium income rose 20 percent, to 7.7 billion DM.
- Bayerische Vereinsbank AG and the German bank's workers council agreed to increase the company's proportion of part-time employees to 15 percent from 11 percent.
- Leica Camera AG posted a loss of 5.2 million DM for the quarter ended in December, against profit of 3 million DM a year earlier, as Asian sales of its photo equipment fell 47 percent. Asia accounts for 27 percent of its sales.
- French consumer sentiment declined in January to its lowest level since May.

AFP, Bloomberg, APX, Reuters, AP

## Lords Rebuff Blair, Not to Mention Murdoch

By Tom Buerkle  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — As the Labour Party has moved to the center of Britain's political spectrum, few changes have carried as much symbolism as Prime Minister Tony Blair's courtship of Rupert Murdoch.

The Australian-born press baron was Labour's scourge during the Thatcher and Major years preceding Labour's victory last year, and many party officials believe his newspapers' virulent attacks cost the party the 1992 election.

And so it was a tremendous coup when Mr. Blair's openly pro-business policies won him the endorsement of Mr. Murdoch's mass-circulation tabloid, The Sun, in the 1997 campaign. And Mr. Blair has kept the friendship alive, turning to the columns of The Sun two months ago to argue his case for welfare reform.

But now, Mr. Blair finds his unlikely alliance under attack. On Monday night, the House of Lords defied the government's position and approved an amendment to a competition bill that would outlaw "predatory pricing" in the news-

paper industry. The measure, instigated by the struggling Independent broadsheet paper, is clearly aimed at Mr. Murdoch's News International PLC, which has used price-cutting strategies during the last five years to more than double the circulation of its flagship, The Times, to around 800,000 daily from a low of 350,000 in 1993. The Monday paper, for

## The government says it will seek to delete an amendment in the House of Commons.

example, has been sold for 10 pence (16 cents) a copy as compared to 45 pence for most competitors. The price has just been raised to 20 pence.

The amendment was sponsored by Liberal Democrat and Conservative members of the Lords but 23 Labour peers, including a former deputy party leader, Roy Hattersley, opposed the government's stance and supported the measure.

"The continued availability of a range of newspapers and a diversity of news and views is surely at risk not just from mergers but from the persistent tactic of price-cutting,"

said Lord Borrie, a Labour member of Lords. As well as being former director-general of the office of fair trading, and thus the government's antitrust chief, Lord Borrie is a director of The Independent's parent company.

Along with other supporters of the amendment, he contended that Mr. Murdoch subsidizes The Times

with profits from his interests in the satellite television business, BSkyB. The amendment is aimed at preventing such cross subsidy.

A spokesman for the prime minister's office said the government would seek to delete the amendment when the bill goes to the House of Commons in the next month or so. Lord Simon, who argued the government's case in the Lords, said there was no need for a special provision that applies to one industry or even one company and insisted that the bill would provide adequate protection to consumers without amendment.

The potential for defections from the party line is high in the Commons because many prominent Labour politicians, including Robin Cook, the foreign secretary, opposed Mr. Murdoch's marketing tactics while they were in opposition.

The Times deplored the vote as an infringement of the paper's freedom "to make changes to itself and to lower its prices to test those changes in the world's most competitive and successful newspaper market."

While the newspaper's gains have been the most dramatic, overall broadsheet circulation has risen more than 10 percent in the last four years, it noted.

The paper also dismissed allegations of cross subsidy, saying that losses at The Times have narrowed sharply and are more than offset by profits at The Sunday Times. News Corp. last week reported a 10 percent increase in operating profits at its U.K. newspapers in the six months ended Dec. 31.

William Rees-Mogg, a Times columnist and Conservative lord, blamed The Independent's problems on a succession of editorial changes and divisions between its owners.

Europe's Markets  
Form an AllianceBy Tom Buerkle  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Europe's continental markets, trying to outmaneuver London and become a major center for securities trading in the euro zone, signed an agreement Tuesday to create a link called Euro Alliance.

The deal was presented hours before securities markets in Germany, France and Switzerland were to list the European stocks they will include in their benchmark indexes in the era of European monetary union that is due to begin next year.

"The partners of Euro Alliance have confirmed their desire to create the market of reference for interest-rate derivatives and indices with a view to 'winning the battle of the euro,'" the bourses said.

Jean-Francois Theodores, head of the SBF Paris bourse, contended that the plan had put London, Europe's largest stock market, on the defensive.

"The London Stock Exchange's problem today is not the conquest but the conservation of its domestic market," he said.

## WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Tuesday, Feb. 10  
Prices in local currencies.

High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amsterdam	124.50	124.00	124.00
Bombay	200.00	199.00	199.00
Buenos Aires	100.00	99.00	99.00
Calcutta	100.00	99.00	99.00
Colon	100.00	99.00	99.00
Hong Kong	100.00	99.00	99.00
Kuala Lumpur	100.00	99.00	99.00
London	100.00	99.00	99.00
Manila	100.00	99.00	99.00
Mexico	100.00	99.00	99.00
Montreal	100.00	99.00	99.00
Osaka	100.00	99.00	99.00
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Tokyo	100.00	99.00	99.00
Wellington	100.00	99.00	99.00
Zurich	100.00	99.00	99.00

## The Trib Index

Jan. 1, 1992 = 100

World Index	Level	Change	% Change	Year to date % change
World Index	183.77	+1.52	+0.84	+6.43

Regional Indices	Level	Change	% Change	Year to date % change
Asia/Pacific	105.20	+0.93	+0.89	+9.50
Europe	207.25	+0.71	+0.34	+7.36
N. America	229.75	+3.21	+1.42	+6.37
S. America	144.30	+0.83	+0.58	-5.48

Capital goods	Level	Change	% Change	Year to date % change
Capital goods	225.99	+3.12	+1.40	+9.40
Consumer goods	225.93	+2.36	+1.06	+7.72
Energy	189.99	-0.57	-0.30	-2.55
Finance	135.08	+1.24	+0.92	+10.34
Miscellaneous	153.05	+0.15	+0.10	+2.12
Raw Materials	175.45	+1.45	+0.83	+4.91
Services	163.86	+1.52	+0.93	+5.40
Utilities	169.27	+1.51	+0.89	+1.44

The International Herald Tribune World Stock Index tracks the U.S. dollar value of 250 internationally tradable stocks from 25 countries. For more information, a free booklet is available by writing to The Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92251 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.

Compiled by Bloomberg News

## High Low Close Prev.

High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amsterdam	124.50	124.00	124.00
Bombay	200.00	199.00	199.00
Buenos Aires	100.00	99.00	99.00
Calcutta	100.00	99.00	99.00
Colon	100.00	99.00	99.00
Hong Kong	100.00	99.00	99.00
Kuala Lumpur	100.00	99.00	99.00
London	100.00	99.00	99.00
Manila	100.00	99.00	99.00
Mexico	100.00	99.00	99.00
Montreal	100.00	99.00	99.00
Osaka	100.00	99.00	99.00
Paris	1		



The 2,600 most traded stocks of the day.  
Nationwide prices not reflecting late trades elsewhere.  
The Associated Press.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

High Low Stock	Div Yld PE	TSE	
12 Month	High Low	Div Yld PE	
15	20.00	0.10 5.0 10.0	100
16	21.00	0.12 5.5 9.1	110
17	22.00	0.14 6.0 8.3	120
18	23.00	0.16 6.5 7.7	130
19	24.00	0.18 7.0 7.1	140
20	25.00	0.20 7.5 6.7	150
21	26.00	0.22 8.0 6.3	160
22	27.00	0.24 8.5 6.0	170
23	28.00	0.26 9.0 5.6	180
24	29.00	0.28 9.5 5.3	190
25	30.00	0.30 10.0 5.0	200
26	31.00	0.32 10.5 4.8	210
27	32.00	0.34 11.0 4.5	220
28	33.00	0.36 11.5 4.3	230
29	34.00	0.38 12.0 4.0	240
30	35.00	0.40 12.5 3.8	250
31	36.00	0.42 13.0 3.6	260
32	37.00	0.44 13.5 3.4	270
33	38.00	0.46 14.0 3.2	280
34	39.00	0.48 14.5 3.0	290
35	40.00	0.50 15.0 2.8	300
36	41.00	0.52 15.5 2.6	310
37	42.00	0.54 16.0 2.5	320
38	43.00	0.56 16.5 2.3	330
39	44.00	0.58 17.0 2.2	340
40	45.00	0.60 17.5 2.0	350
41	46.00	0.62 18.0 1.9	360
42	47.00	0.64 18.5 1.8	370
43	48.00	0.66 19.0 1.6	380
44	49.00	0.68 19.5 1.5	390
45	50.00	0.70 20.0 1.4	400
46	51.00	0.72 20.5 1.3	410
47	52.00	0.74 21.0 1.2	420
48	53.00	0.76 21.5 1.1	430
49	54.00	0.78 22.0 1.0	440
50	55.00	0.80 22.5 0.9	450
51	56.00	0.82 23.0 0.8	460
52	57.00	0.84 23.5 0.8	470
53	58.00	0.86 24.0 0.7	480
54	59.00	0.88 24.5 0.7	490
55	60.00	0.90 25.0 0.6	500
56	61.00	0.92 25.5 0.6	510
57	62.00	0.94 26.0 0.5	520
58	63.00	0.96 26.5 0.5	530
59	64.00	0.98 27.0 0.4	540
60	65.00	1.00 27.5 0.4	550
61	66.00	1.02 28.0 0.4	560
62	67.00	1.04 28.5 0.3	570
63	68.00	1.06 29.0 0.3	580
64	69.00	1.08 29.5 0.3	590
65	70.00	1.10 30.0 0.2	600
66	71.00	1.12 30.5 0.2	610
67	72.00	1.14 31.0 0.2	620
68	73.00	1.16 31.5 0.2	630
69	74.00	1.18 32.0 0.1	640
70	75.00	1.20 32.5 0.1	650
71	76.00	1.22 33.0 0.1	660
72	77.00	1.24 33.5 0.1	670
73	78.00	1.26 34.0 0.1	680
74	79.00	1.28 34.5 0.1	690
75	80.00	1.30 35.0 0.1	700
76	81.00	1.32 35.5 0.1	710
77	82.00	1.34 36.0 0.1	720
78	83.00	1.36 36.5 0.1	730
79	84.00	1.38 37.0 0.1	740
80	85.00	1.40 37.5 0.1	750
81	86.00	1.42 38.0 0.1	760
82	87.00	1.44 38.5 0.1	770
83	88.00	1.46 39.0 0.1	780
84	89.00	1.48 39.5 0.1	790
85	90.00	1.50 40.0 0.1	800
86	91.00	1.52 40.5 0.1	810
87	92.00	1.54 41.0 0.1	820
88	93.00	1.56 41.5 0.1	830
89	94.00	1.58 42.0 0.1	840
90	95.00	1.60 42.5 0.1	850
91	96.00	1.62 43.0 0.1	860
92	97.00	1.64 43.5 0.1	870
93	98.00	1.66 44.0 0.1	880
94	99.00	1.68 44.5 0.1	890
95	100.00	1.70 45.0 0.1	900
96	101.00	1.72 45.5 0.1	910
97	102.00	1.74 46.0 0.1	920
98	103.00	1.76 46.5 0.1	930
99	104.00	1.78 47.0 0.1	940
100	105.00	1.80 47.5 0.1	950

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12 Month	High Low	Stock	Div Yld PE	TSE
12 Month	High Low	Stock	Div Yld PE	TSE
15	20.00	0.10 5.0 10.0	100	
16	21.00	0.12 5.5 9.1	110	
17	22.00	0.14 6.0 8.3	120	
18	23.00	0.16 6.5 7.7	130	
19	24.00	0.18 7.0 7.1	140	
20	25.00	0.20 7.5 6.7	150	
21	26.00	0.22 8.0 6.3	160	
22	27.00	0.24 8.5 6.0	170	
23	28.00	0.26 9.0 5.6	180	
24	29.00	0.28 9.5 5.3	190	
25	30.00	0.30 10.0 5.0	200	
26	31.00	0.32 10.5 4.8	210	
27	32.00	0.34 11.0 4.5	220	
28	33.00	0.36 11.5 4.3	230	
29	34.00	0.38 12.0 4.0	240	
30	35.00	0.40 12.5 3.8	250	
31	36.00	0.42 13.0 3.6	260	
32	37.00	0.44 13.5 3.4	270	
33	38.00	0.46 14.0 3.2	280	
34	39.00	0.48 14.5 3.0	290	
35	40.00	0.50 15.0 2.8	300	
36	41.00	0.52 15.5 2.6	310	
37	42.00	0.54 16.0 2.5	320	
38	43.00	0.56 16.5 2.3	330	
39	44.00	0.58 17.0 2.2	340	
40	45.00	0.60 17.5 2.0	350	
41	46.00	0.62 18.0 1.9	360	
42	47.00	0.64 18.5 1.8	370	
43	48.00	0.66 19.0 1.6	380	
44	49.00	0.68 19.5 1.5	390	
45	50.00	0.70 20.0 1.4	400	
46	51.00	0.72 20.5 1.3	410	
47	52.00	0.74 21.0 1.2	420	
48	53.00	0.76 21.5 1.1	430	
49	54.00	0.78 22.0 1.0	440	
50	55.00	0.80 22.5 0.9	450	
51	56.00	0.82 23.0 0.8	460	
52	57.00	0.84 23.5 0.8	470	
53	58.00	0.86 24.0 0.7	480	
54	59.00	0.88 24.5 0.7	490	
55	60.00	0.90 25.0 0.6	500	
56	61.00	0.92 25.5 0.6	510	
57	62.00	0.94 26.0 0.5	520	
58	63.00	0.96 26.5 0.5	530	
59	64.00	0.98 27.0 0.4	540	
60	65.00	1.00 27.5 0.4	550	
61	66.00	1.02 28.0 0.4	560	
62	67.00	1.04 28.5 0.3	570	
63	68.00	1.06 29.0 0.3	580	
64	69.00	1.08 29.5 0.3	590	
65	70.00	1.10 30.0 0.2	600	
66	71.00	1.12 30.5 0.2	610	
67	72.00	1.14 31.0 0.2	620	
68	73.00	1.16 31.5 0.2	630	
69	74.00	1.18 32.0 0.1	640	
70	75.00	1.20 32.5 0.1	650	
71	76.00	1.22 33.0 0.1	660	
72	77.00	1.24 33.5 0.1	670	
73	78.00	1.26 34.0 0.1	680	
74	79.00	1.28 34.5 0.1	690	
75	80.00	1.30 35.0 0.1	700	
76	81.00	1.32 35.5 0.1	710	
77	82.00	1.34 36.0 0.1	720	
78	83.00	1.36 36.5 0.1	730	
79	84.00	1.38 37.0 0.1	740	
80	85.00	1.40 37.5 0.1	750	
81	86.00	1.42 38.0 0.1	760	
82	87.00	1.44 38.5 0.1	770	
83	88.00	1.46 39.0 0.1	780	
84	89.00	1.48 39.5 0.1	790	
85	90.00	1.50 40.0 0.1	800	
86	91.00	1.52 40.5 0.1	810	
87	92.00	1.54 41.0 0.1	820	
88	93.00	1.56 41.5 0.1	830	
89	94.00	1.58 42.0 0.1	840	
90	95.00	1.60 42.5 0.1	850	
91	96.00	1.62 43.0 0.1	860	
92	97.00	1.64 43.5 0.1	870	
93	98.00	1.66 44.0 0.1	880	
94	99.00	1.68 44.5 0.1	890	
95	100.00	1.70 45.0 0.1	900	
96	101.00	1.72 45.5 0.1	910	
97	102.00	1.74 46.0 0.1	920	
98	103.00	1.76 46.5 0.1	930	
99	104.00	1.78 47.0 0.1	940	
100	105.00	1.80 47.5 0.1	950	

Company	Price	Change	Company	Price	Change	Company	Price	Change
Aluminum Co. of Am.	14 1/2	+1/2	Am. Can. Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Gas. & Elec. Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Can. Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Gas. & Elec. Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Int'l. Trade Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Gas. & Elec. Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Int'l. Trade Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Lumber Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Int'l. Trade Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Lumber Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Oil & Gas Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Lumber Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Oil & Gas Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Paper Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Oil & Gas Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Paper Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Rubber Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Paper Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Rubber Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Steel Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Rubber Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Steel Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Textile Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Steel Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Textile Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Tobacco Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Textile Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Tobacco Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Transportation Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Tobacco Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Transportation Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. United Fruit Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Transportation Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. United Fruit Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Woolen Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. United Fruit Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Woolen Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Zinc Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Woolen Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Zinc Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Iron Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Zinc Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Iron Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Copper Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Iron Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Copper Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Lead Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Copper Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Lead Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Nickel Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Lead Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Nickel Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Tin Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Nickel Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Tin Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Silver Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Tin Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Silver Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Gold Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Silver Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Gold Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Platinum Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Gold Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Platinum Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Palladium Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Platinum Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Palladium Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Iridium Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Palladium Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Iridium Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Rhodium Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Iridium Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Rhodium Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Ruthenium Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Rhodium Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Ruthenium Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Cobalt Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Ruthenium Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Cobalt Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Nickel Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Cobalt Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Nickel Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Copper Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Nickel Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Copper Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Lead Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Copper Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Lead Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Zinc Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Lead Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Zinc Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Iron Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Zinc Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Iron Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Steel Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Iron Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Steel Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Textile Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Steel Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Textile Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Tobacco Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Textile Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Tobacco Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Transportation Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Tobacco Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Transportation Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. United Fruit Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Transportation Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. United Fruit Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Woolen Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. United Fruit Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Woolen Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Zinc Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Woolen Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Zinc Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Iron Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Zinc Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Iron Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Copper Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Iron Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Copper Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Lead Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Copper Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Lead Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Nickel Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Lead Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Nickel Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Tin Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Nickel Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Tin Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Silver Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Tin Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Silver Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Gold Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Silver Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Gold Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Platinum Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Gold Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Platinum Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Palladium Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Platinum Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Palladium Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Iridium Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Palladium Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Iridium Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Rhodium Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Iridium Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Rhodium Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Ruthenium Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Rhodium Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Ruthenium Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Cobalt Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Ruthenium Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Cobalt Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Nickel Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Cobalt Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Nickel Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Copper Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Nickel Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Copper Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Lead Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Copper Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Lead Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Zinc Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Lead Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Zinc Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Iron Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Zinc Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Iron Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Steel Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Iron Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Steel Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Textile Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Steel Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Textile Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Tobacco Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Textile Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Tobacco Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Transportation Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Tobacco Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Transportation Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. United Fruit Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Transportation Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. United Fruit Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Woolen Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. United Fruit Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Woolen Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Zinc Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Woolen Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Zinc Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Iron Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Zinc Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Iron Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Copper Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Iron Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Copper Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Lead Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Copper Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Lead Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Nickel Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Lead Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Nickel Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Tin Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Nickel Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Tin Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Silver Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Tin Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Silver Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Gold Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Silver Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Gold Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Platinum Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Gold Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Platinum Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Palladium Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Platinum Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Palladium Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Iridium Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Palladium Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Iridium Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Rhodium Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Iridium Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Rhodium Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Ruthenium Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Rhodium Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Ruthenium Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Cobalt Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Ruthenium Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Cobalt Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Nickel Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Cobalt Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Nickel Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Copper Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Nickel Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Copper Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Lead Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Copper Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Lead Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Zinc Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Lead Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Zinc Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Iron Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Zinc Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Iron Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Steel Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Iron Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Steel Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Textile Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Steel Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Textile Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Tobacco Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Textile Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Tobacco Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Transportation Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Tobacco Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Transportation Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. United Fruit Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Transportation Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. United Fruit Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Woolen Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. United Fruit Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Woolen Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Zinc Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Woolen Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Zinc Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Iron Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Zinc Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Iron Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Copper Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Iron Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Copper Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Lead Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Copper Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Lead Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Nickel Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Lead Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Nickel Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Tin Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Nickel Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Tin Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Silver Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Tin Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Silver Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Gold Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Silver Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Gold Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Platinum Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Gold Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Platinum Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Palladium Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Platinum Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Palladium Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Iridium Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Palladium Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Iridium Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Rhodium Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Iridium Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Rhodium Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Ruthenium Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Rhodium Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Ruthenium Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Cobalt Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Ruthenium Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Cobalt Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Nickel Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Cobalt Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Nickel Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Copper Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Nickel Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Copper Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Lead Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Copper Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Lead Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Zinc Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Lead Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Zinc Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Iron Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Zinc Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Iron Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Steel Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Iron Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Steel Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Textile Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Steel Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Textile Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Tobacco Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Textile Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Tobacco Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Transportation Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Tobacco Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Transportation Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. United Fruit Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Transportation Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. United Fruit Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Woolen Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. United Fruit Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Woolen Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Zinc Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Woolen Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Zinc Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Iron Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Zinc Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Iron Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Copper Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Iron Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Copper Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Lead Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Copper Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Lead Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Nickel Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Lead Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Nickel Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Tin Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Nickel Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Tin Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Silver Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Tin Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Silver Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Gold Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Silver Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Gold Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Platinum Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Gold Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Platinum Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Palladium Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Platinum Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Palladium Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Iridium Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Palladium Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Iridium Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Rhodium Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Iridium Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Rhodium Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Ruthenium Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Rhodium Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Ruthenium Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Cobalt Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Ruthenium Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Cobalt Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Nickel Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Cobalt Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Nickel Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Copper Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Nickel Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Copper Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Lead Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Copper Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Lead Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Zinc Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Lead Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Zinc Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Iron Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Zinc Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Iron Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Steel Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Iron Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Steel Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Textile Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Steel Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Textile Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Tobacco Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Textile Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Tobacco Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Transportation Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Tobacco Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Transportation Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. United Fruit Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. Transportation Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. United Fruit Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Woolen Co.	11 1/2	+1/2
Am. United Fruit Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Woolen Co.	11 1/2	+1/2	Am. Zinc Co		

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**Trust in  
the art of asset  
management**

**Lombard Odier**  
11, rue de la Corraterie - 1204 Geneva - Switzerland

12 Month	Low	High	Stock	Div	Yld	P/E	Sh	100% High	Low	Latest	Chge
214	26	26	Doep6	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+
215	26	26	Dof	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+
216	26	26	Dof	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+
217	26	26	Dof	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+
218	26	26	Dof	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+
219	26	26	Dof	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+
220	26	26	Dof	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+
221	26	26	Dof	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+
222	26	26	Dof	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+
223	26	26	Dof	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+
224	26	26	Dof	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+
225	26	26	Dof	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+
226	26	26	Dof	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+
227	26	26	Dof	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+
228	26	26	Dof	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+
229	26	26	Dof	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+
230	26	26	Dof	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+
231	26	26	Dof	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+
232	26	26	Dof	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+
233	26	26	Dof	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+
234	26	26	Dof	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+
235	26	26	Dof	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+
236	26	26	Dof	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+
237	26	26	Dof	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+
238	26	26	Dof	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+
239	26	26	Dof	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+
240	26	26	Dof	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+
241	26	26	Dof	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+
242	26	26	Dof	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+
243	26	26	Dof	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+
244	26	26	Dof	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+
245	26	26	Dof	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+
246	26	26	Dof	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+
247	26	26	Dof	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+
248	26	26	Dof	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+
249	26	26	Dof	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+
250	26	26	Dof	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+
251	26	26	Dof	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+
252	26	26	Dof	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+
253	26	26	Dof	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+
254	26	26	Dof	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+
255	26	26	Dof	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+
256	26	26	Dof	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+
257	26	26	Dof	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+
258	26	26	Dof	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+
259	26	26	Dof	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+
260	26	26	Dof	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+
261	26	26	Dof	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+
262	26	26	Dof	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+
263	26	26	Dof	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+
264	26	26	Dof	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+
265	26	26	Dof	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+
266	26	26	Dof	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+
267	26	26	Dof	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+
268	26	26	Dof	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+
269	26	26	Dof	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+
270	26	26	Dof	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+
271	26	26	Dof	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+
272	26	26	Dof	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+
273	26	26	Dof	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+
274	26	26	Dof	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+
275	26	26	Dof	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+
276	26	26	Dof	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+
277	26	26	Dof	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+
278	26	26	Dof	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+
279	26	26	Dof	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+
280	26	26	Dof	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+
281	26	26	Dof	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+
282	26	26	Dof	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+
283	26	26	Dof	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+
284	26	26	Dof	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+
285	26	26	Dof	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+
286	26	26	Dof	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+
287	26	26	Dof	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+
288	26	26	Dof	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+
289	26	26	Dof	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+
290	26	26	Dof	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+
291	26	26	Dof	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+
292	26	26	Dof	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+
293	26	26	Dof	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+
294	26	26	Dof	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+
295	26	26	Dof	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+
296	26	26	Dof	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+
297	26	26	Dof	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+
298	26	26	Dof	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+
299	26	26	Dof	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+
300	26	26	Dof	41	14	13	100	100	257	257	+

[illegible]

1950		1951		1952		1953		1954		1955		1956		1957		1958		1959		1960		1961		1962		1963		1964		1965		1966		1967		1968		1969		1970		1971		1972		1973		1974		1975		1976		1977		1978		1979		1980		1981		1982		1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		1989		1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		2024	
1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024																																																																											
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**Seoul Firm  
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## ASIA/PACIFIC

## Seoul Firm Owe Morgan \$180 Million

Bloomberg News

SEOUL — A South Korean company that lost money investing in derivative securities based on Asian currencies owes J.P. Morgan & Co. at least \$180 million, court officials and bankers said Tuesday.

The company, SK Securities, is disputing payment, which comes due Thursday, a Seoul District Court judge said, citing documents filed by SK Securities. The derivatives contract is worth about \$180 million, according to In Hwan Jung, a manager in the international finance department at Boram Bank, which guaranteed part of the transaction.

J.P. Morgan and other international banks are helping South Korea roll over \$24 billion in bank debt by exchanging it for government-backed loans. The agreement is scheduled to be signed in April.

A J.P. Morgan official in Seoul said his company was working with South Korean companies to ensure payment on such transactions. He declined to say whether the New York-based bank had written off any losses from the transactions.

Such derivatives were popular a year ago because they allowed investors to borrow yen at low interest rates and invest in higher-yielding currencies such as the Thai baht or Indonesian rupiah. Since then, the baht and rupiah have lost more than 40 percent of their value against the U.S. dollar, leaving investors with hefty losses.

South Korean investors were particularly eager to take advantage of an opportunity to borrow abroad because interest rates were so high at home.

As Asian currencies sank in value against the U.S. dollar, those loans became increasingly difficult or impossible to repay.

## Cash-Rich Indonesian Firm Ducks Creditors

Bloomberg News

JAKARTA — PT Matahari Putra Prima, the largest department-store company in Indonesia, was supposed to be a shining exception amid the tangled wreckage of Indonesia's corporate debt crisis.

Though the retail arm of Lippo Group is burdened with \$200 million in debt, Matahari raised 902 billion rupiah (\$94.5 million) through a sale of shares to stockholders in October, giving it enough cash to meet \$60 million in short-term payments due by the end of March. What is more, the company bought 12.6 percent of a hotel company last month, indicating it had cash to spare.

So why is Matahari telling lenders it doesn't want to repay that \$60 million on time?

"It's the prudent thing to do," said Robert Hacker, a Matahari vice president. "The environment is so

uncertain, it strongly suggests the company should do whatever it can to preserve its working capital."

Matahari's effort to reschedule its debt realizes creditors' worst fear: that even solvent companies would balk at servicing debts after Radius Prawiro, President Suharto's special adviser on debt, proposed a temporary freeze last month on debt payments for some companies.

Anna Tirmizi, an analyst at GK Goh, cut her rating on Matahari stock to "sell" to extremely low levels "after it bought the hotel stake and said it was seeking to reschedule debt. Before then, she said, "It was a 'buy' because they told us they were so well hedged and because they had this fabulous rights issue that was going to help them ride out the crisis."

Mr. Hacker said all of Matahari's creditors had agreed to a rollover of

its debt. "We're encouraged by the reaction," he said. "We haven't had to make a payout so far. I guess they're not concerned about our credit risk."

But Standard & Poor's Corp. is. The American credit monitor slashed its rating on Matahari to "C," or 10 notches below investment grade, on concern that the Indonesian financial crisis had forced Matahari to spend some of its cash reserves.

Matahari's shares finished 25 rupiah lower Tuesday at 400.

"Acute systemic problems in Indonesia's financial sector have made it increasingly difficult for Matahari to obtain essential working capital funding," S&P said. "Consequently, Matahari has come under financial stress as a result of having to fund its business from internal cash resources rather than creditors or bank lines."

S&P warned that it was considering a further cut of Matahari's rating, particularly if it "seeks to reschedule payment of its financial obligations under the voluntary framework announced by the Indonesian government on Jan. 27."

Matahari told analysts last year that it had hedged its debts at a rate of 2,700 rupiah to the dollar. The dollar was trading at 9,500 rupiah Tuesday in New York, down from 9,550 rupiah Monday.

While dozens of Indonesian companies have shown themselves unable or unwilling to pay debts since the rupiah began plummeting last August, no publicly traded company has gone bankrupt or otherwise been forced to seek court protection from creditors. Jakarta said Friday that it was working quickly to set up a bankruptcy law as part of its strategy to resolve the private debt problem.

## Economist Sees Yuan Falling in '99

Reuters

HONG KONG — China will probably devalue its currency in 1999, but it will hold off as long as possible to avoid igniting fresh chaos in Asian financial markets or hurting the economy of Hong Kong, a China specialist said Tuesday.

"It probably won't happen until sometime in 1999, partly because of fears of a round of competitive devaluations," said Ken Davies, re-

gional chief economist of the Economist Intelligence Unit.

"When it does take place, it will be late and fairly small," Mr. Davies said. He predicted a devaluation "in the order of 5 or 10 percent."

There has been intense speculation that China would be forced to devalue its currency to make its exports competitive with those of Asian countries whose currencies have plunged in value in the past several

months. China had a trade surplus of more than \$40 billion in 1997.

Mr. Davies said it would become necessary for China to devalue but that to do it now, with the Thai baht and Indonesian rupiah still fluctuating in value, would be to stimulate "just another bout of competitive devaluations." When China does devalue, "it will have to do so in consultation with the Hong Kong Monetary Authority," he said.

## Defendant Admits Payoff at Toshiba

The Associated Press

TOKYO — A former executive at Toshiba Corp. pleaded guilty Tuesday to charges that he had paid off accused corporate extortionists. Takeshi Watanabe, 55, former head of the general affairs department at Toshiba, admitted making illegal payments of \$17,000 to two racketeers.

Two accused racketeers — Teruo Tei, 53, and Kaoru Hamada, 40 — had already been arrested on charges of receiving illegal payments over a three-year period from 1995.

Mr. Watanabe's payments were made to ensure that the electronics company's shareholder meetings ran smoothly, prosecutors told the court. Making deals with *sokaiya* is illegal in Japan. The guilty plea came on the opening day of Mr. Watanabe's trial in Tokyo.

*Sokaiya* buy a token amount of a company's stock and threaten to disrupt shareholder meetings by bringing up embarrassing information about failed investments or the personal lives of executives unless they are paid off.

## Investor's Asia

Hong Kong Hang Seng	Singapore Straits Times	Tokyo Nikkei 225
17000	2000	20000
15000	1750	18500
13000	1500	17000
11000	1250	15500
9000	1000	14000
7000	750	12500
5000	500	11000
3000	250	9500
1000	100	8000
0	0	6500
1997	1997	1997
1998	1998	1998
1999	1999	1999
2000	2000	2000
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2028	2028	2028
2029	2029	2029
2030	2030	2030

## Very briefly:

- **Softbank Corp.**, a major Japanese distributor of computer software, plans to dissolve a computer-game joint venture with Microsoft Corp. because of slumping sales. Japanese media reported Softbank's move comes at a time of sluggish earnings growth at the three-year-old venture, Gamebank Corp.
- **Nissan Motor Co.** is reducing the amount of palladium it uses in catalytic converters because of uncertain supplies and rising prices. Palladium last month rose as high as \$256.50 an ounce, its highest in almost 18 years, as traders feared that Russia, the world's biggest supplier, would hold back shipments. The metal was quoted Tuesday at \$234 an ounce in New York.
- **Malaysia Airline System Bhd.** is to defer taking delivery of Boeing aircraft due this year and next because of a declining load factor and currency instability. A Malaysian newspaper report said. The carrier, which placed an order in 1996 with Boeing Co. for 25 aircraft valued at \$4 billion, took delivery last year of five and was scheduled to take delivery of eight this year, seven next year and the remaining five in 2000.
- **A bid to end a strike** in the Sri Lanka tea industry has failed, but further talks are possible.
- **International Business Machines Corp.** expects Asia's economic crisis to cut the company's growth rate in the region this year, its Southeast Asia general manager, George Sameouk said. He declined to give details.
- **Daewoo Bank Ltd.** expects losses of 4.8 billion yen (\$38.4 million) on loans to two companies that went bankrupt this month.

AP, Bloomberg, AFP, Reuters

## THE INTERMARKET

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#### THE INTERMARKET

Starts on Page 7

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*The Associated Press.*

12 Month		Stock	DIV	Yld	PE	Sls	Y00s	High	Low	Latest	Cmp
High	Low										

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000
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12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	DIV Yld	P/E	% High	% Low	Latest	Change
					80%	60%	75%	+1%

項目	金額	備考
1. 雑収入	100.00	
2. 雑損	100.00	
3. 雑損戻入	100.00	
4. 雑損戻入	100.00	
5. 雑損戻入	100.00	
6. 雑損戻入	100.00	
7. 雑損戻入	100.00	
8. 雑損戻入	100.00	
9. 雑損戻入	100.00	
10. 雑損戻入	100.00	
11. 雑損戻入	100.00	
12. 雑損戻入	100.00	
13. 雑損戻入	100.00	
14. 雑損戻入	100.00	
15. 雑損戻入	100.00	
16. 雑損戻入	100.00	
17. 雑損戻入	100.00	
18. 雑損戻入	100.00	
19. 雑損戻入	100.00	
20. 雑損戻入	100.00	
21. 雑損戻入	100.00	
22. 雑損戻入	100.00	
23. 雑損戻入	100.00	
24. 雑損戻入	100.00	
25. 雑損戻入	100.00	
26. 雑損戻入	100.00	
27. 雑損戻入	100.00	
28. 雑損戻入	100.00	
29. 雑損戻入	100.00	
30. 雑損戻入	100.00	
31. 雑損戻入	100.00	
32. 雑損戻入	100.00	
33. 雑損戻入	100.00	
34. 雑損戻入	100.00	
35. 雑損戻入	100.00	
36. 雑損戻入	100.00	
37. 雑損戻入	100.00	
38. 雑損戻入	100.00	
39. 雑損戻入	100.00	
40. 雑損戻入	100.00	
41. 雑損戻入	100.00	
42. 雑損戻入	100.00	
43. 雑損戻入	100.00	
44. 雑損戻入	100.00	
45. 雑損戻入	100.00	
46. 雑損戻入	100.00	
47. 雑損戻入	100.00	
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49. 雑損戻入	100.00	
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59. 雑損戻入	100.00	
60. 雑損戻入	100.00	
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63. 雑損戻入	100.00	
64. 雑損戻入	100.00	
65. 雑損戻入	100.00	
66. 雑損戻入	100.00	
67. 雑損戻入	100.00	
68. 雑損戻入	100.00	
69. 雑損戻入	100.00	
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90. 雑損戻入	100.00	
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93. 雑損戻入	100.00	
94. 雑損戻入	100.00	
95. 雑損戻入	100.00	
96. 雑損戻入	100.00	
97. 雑損戻入	100.00	
98. 雑損戻入	100.00	
99. 雑損戻入	100.00	
100. 雑損戻入	100.00	

High	Low	Stock	DIV	Yld	PE	Mkt High	Low	Lowest	Change
14 1/2	7 1/4	Enduroc	.22	-	-	22 1/2	10 1/2	10	+ 1/2

項目	金額	項目	金額
1. 現金	100.00	11. 其他	10.00
2. 銀行存款	200.00	12. 其他	20.00
3. 有價證券	300.00	13. 其他	30.00
4. 不動產	400.00	14. 其他	40.00
5. 其他	50.00	15. 其他	50.00
6. 現金	100.00	16. 其他	10.00
7. 銀行存款	200.00	17. 其他	20.00
8. 有價證券	300.00	18. 其他	30.00
9. 不動產	400.00	19. 其他	40.00
10. 其他	50.00	20. 其他	50.00
合計	1,000.00	合計	1,000.00

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	% chg.
Wt	17%	Kessel		21	1552	19%	19%	19%	+1%
Fa	24%	Kessel	1.21	27	887	41%	41%	41	-
		Kessel	2.7	26	7265	23%	27	27	-

1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
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| 時間 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99  | 100 |
| 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 |     |

一、二、三、四、五、六、七、八、九、十、十一、十二、十三、十四、十五、十六、十七、十八、十九、二十、二十一、二十二、二十三、二十四、二十五、二十六、二十七、二十八、二十九、三十、三十一、三十二、三十三、三十四、三十五、三十六、三十七、三十八、三十九、四十、四十一、四十二、四十三、四十四、四十五、四十六、四十七、四十八、四十九、五十、五十一、五十二、五十三、五十四、五十五、五十六、五十七、五十八、五十九、六十、六十一、六十二、六十三、六十四、六十五、六十六、六十七、六十八、六十九、七十、七十一、七十二、七十三、七十四、七十五、七十六、七十七、七十八、七十九、八十、八十一、八十二、八十三、八十四、八十五、八十六、八十七、八十八、八十九、九十、九十一、九十二、九十三、九十四、九十五、九十六、九十七、九十八、九十九、一百。

| 項目      | 金額     | 備考 |
|---------|--------|----|
| 1. 雑費   | 100.00 |    |
| 2. 雑費   | 100.00 |    |
| 3. 雑費   | 100.00 |    |
| 4. 雑費   | 100.00 |    |
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| 96. 雑費  | 100.00 |    |
| 97. 雑費  | 100.00 |    |
| 98. 雑費  | 100.00 |    |
| 99. 雑費  | 100.00 |    |
| 100. 雑費 | 100.00 |    |

**NVSE**

**Tuesday's 4 P.M. Close**  
(Continued)

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE <sup>Sts</sup> 100s High Low Latest Chrgs

[illegible]

18 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE <sup>Sts</sup> 100% High Low Latest Chgo

| 年次 | 1950      | 1951      | 1952      | 1953      | 1954      | 1955      | 1956      | 1957      | 1958      | 1959      | 1960      | 1961      | 1962      | 1963      | 1964      | 1965      | 1966      | 1967      | 1968      | 1969      | 1970      | 1971      | 1972      | 1973      | 1974      | 1975      | 1976      | 1977      | 1978      | 1979      | 1980      | 1981      | 1982      | 1983      | 1984      | 1985      | 1986      | 1987      | 1988      | 1989      | 1990      | 1991      | 1992      | 1993      | 1994      | 1995      | 1996      | 1997      | 1998      | 1999      | 2000      | 2001      | 2002      | 2003      | 2004      | 2005      | 2006      | 2007      | 2008      | 2009      | 2010      | 2011      | 2012      | 2013      | 2014      | 2015      | 2016      | 2017      | 2018      | 2019      | 2020      | 2021      | 2022      | 2023      | 2024      | 2025      | 2026      | 2027      | 2028      | 2029      | 2030      | 2031      | 2032      | 2033      | 2034      | 2035      | 2036      | 2037      | 2038      | 2039      | 2040      | 2041      | 2042      | 2043      | 2044      | 2045      | 2046      | 2047      | 2048      | 2049      | 2050      | 2051      | 2052      | 2053      | 2054      | 2055      | 2056      | 2057      | 2058      | 2059      | 2060      | 2061      | 2062      | 2063      | 2064      | 2065      | 2066      | 2067      | 2068      | 2069      | 2070      | 2071      | 2072      | 2073      | 2074      | 2075      | 2076      | 2077      | 2078      | 2079      | 2080      | 2081      | 2082      | 2083      | 2084      | 2085      | 2086      | 2087      | 2088      | 2089      | 2090      | 2091      | 2092      | 2093      | 2094      | 2095      | 2096      | 2097      | 2098      | 2099      | 2100      |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |     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|----|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|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| 人口 | 1,000,000 | 1,050,000 | 1,100,000 | 1,150,000 | 1,200,000 | 1,250,000 | 1,300,000 | 1,350,000 | 1,400,000 | 1,450,000 | 1,500,000 | 1,550,000 | 1,600,000 | 1,650,000 | 1,700,000 | 1,750,000 | 1,800,000 | 1,850,000 | 1,900,000 | 1,950,000 | 2,000,000 | 2,050,000 | 2,100,000 | 2,150,000 | 2,200,000 | 2,250,000 | 2,300,000 | 2,350,000 | 2,400,000 | 2,450,000 | 2,500,000 | 2,550,000 | 2,600,000 | 2,650,000 | 2,700,000 | 2,750,000 | 2,800,000 | 2,850,000 | 2,900,000 | 2,950,000 | 3,000,000 | 3,050,000 | 3,100,000 | 3,150,000 | 3,200,000 | 3,250,000 | 3,300,000 | 3,350,000 | 3,400,000 | 3,450,000 | 3,500,000 | 3,550,000 | 3,600,000 | 3,650,000 | 3,700,000 | 3,750,000 | 3,800,000 | 3,850,000 | 3,900,000 | 3,950,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,050,000 | 4,100,000 | 4,150,000 | 4,200,000 | 4,250,000 | 4,300,000 | 4,350,000 | 4,400,000 | 4,450,000 | 4,500,000 | 4,550,000 | 4,600,000 | 4,650,000 | 4,700,000 | 4,750,000 | 4,800,000 | 4,850,000 | 4,900,000 | 4,950,000 | 5,000,000 | 5,050,000 | 5,100,000 | 5,150,000 | 5,200,000 | 5,250,000 | 5,300,000 | 5,350,000 | 5,400,000 | 5,450,000 | 5,500,000 | 5,550,000 | 5,600,000 | 5,650,000 | 5,700,000 | 5,750,000 | 5,800,000 | 5,850,000 | 5,900,000 | 5,950,000 | 6,000,000 | 6,050,000 | 6,100,000 | 6,150,000 | 6,200,000 | 6,250,000 | 6,300,000 | 6,350,000 | 6,400,000 | 6,450,000 | 6,500,000 | 6,550,000 | 6,600,000 | 6,650,000 | 6,700,000 | 6,750,000 | 6,800,000 | 6,850,000 | 6,900,000 | 6,950,000 | 7,000,000 | 7,050,000 | 7,100,000 | 7,150,000 | 7,200,000 | 7,250,000 | 7,300,000 | 7,350,000 | 7,400,000 | 7,450,000 | 7,500,000 | 7,550,000 | 7,600,000 | 7,650,000 | 7,700,000 | 7,750,000 | 7,800,000 | 7,850,000 | 7,900,000 | 7,950,000 | 8,000,000 | 8,050,000 | 8,100,000 | 8,150,000 | 8,200,000 | 8,250,000 | 8,300,000 | 8,350,000 | 8,400,000 | 8,450,000 | 8,500,000 | 8,550,000 | 8,600,000 | 8,650,000 | 8,700,000 | 8,750,000 | 8,800,000 | 8,850,000 | 8,900,000 | 8,950,000 | 9,000,000 | 9,050,000 | 9,100,000 | 9,150,000 | 9,200,000 | 9,250,000 | 9,300,000 | 9,350,000 | 9,400,000 | 9,450,000 | 9,500,000 | 9,550,000 | 9,600,000 | 9,650,000 | 9,700,000 | 9,750,000 | 9,800,000 | 9,850,000 | 9,900,000 | 9,950,000 | 10,000,000 | 10,050,000 | 10,100,000 | 10,150,000 | 10,200,000 | 10,250,000 | 10,300,000 | 10,350,000 | 10,400,000 | 10,450,000 | 10,500,000 | 10,550,000 | 10,600,000 | 10,650,000 | 10,700,000 | 10,750,000 | 10,800,000 | 10,850,000 | 10,900,000 | 10,950,000 | 11,000,000 | 11,050,000 | 11,100,000 | 11,150,000 | 11,200,000 | 11,250,000 | 11,300,000 | 11,350,000 | 11,400,000 | 11,450,000 | 11,500,000 | 11,550,000 | 11,600,000 | 11,650,000 | 11,700,000 | 11,750,000 | 11,800,000 | 11,850,000 | 11,900,000 | 11,950,000 | 12,000,000 | 12,050,000 | 12,100,000 | 12,150,000 | 12,200,000 | 12,250,000 | 12,300,000 | 12,350,000 | 12,400,000 | 12,450,000 | 12,500,000 | 12,550,000 | 12,600,000 | 12,650,000 | 12,700,000 | 12,750,000 | 12,800,000 | 12,850,000 | 12,900,000 | 12,950,000 | 13,000,000 | 13,050,000 | 13,100,000 | 13,150,000 | 13,200,000 | 13,250,000 | 13,300,000 | 13,350,000 | 13,400,000 | 13,450,000 | 13,500,000 | 13,550,000 | 13,600,000 | 13,650,000 | 13,700,000 | 13,750,000 | 13,800,000 | 13,850,000 | 13,900,000 | 13,950,000 | 14,000,000 | 14,050,000 | 14,100,000 | 14,150,000 | 14,200,000 | 14,250,000 | 14,300,000 | 14,350,000 | 14,400,000 | 14,450,000 | 14,500,000 | 14,550,000 | 14,600,000 | 14,650,000 | 14,700,000 | 14,750,000 | 14,800,000 | 14,850,000 | 14,900,000 | 14,950,000 | 15,000,000 | 15,050,000 | 15,100,000 | 15,150,000 | 15,200,000 | 15,250,000 | 15,300,000 | 15,350,000 | 15,400,000 | 15,450,000 | 15,500,000 | 15,550,000 | 15,600,000 | 15,650,000 | 15,700,000 | 15,750,000 | 15,800,000 | 15,850,000 | 15,900,000 | 15,950,000 | 16,000,000 | 16,050,000 | 16,100,000 | 16,150,000 | 16,200,000 | 16,250,000 | 16,300,000 | 16,350,000 | 16,400,000 | 16,450,000 | 16,500,000 | 16,550,000 | 16,600,000 | 16,650,000 | 16,700,000 | 16,750,000 | 16,800,000 | 16,850,000 | 16,900,000 | 16,950,000 | 17,000,000 | 17,050,000 | 17,100,000 | 17,150,000 | 17,200,000 | 17,250,000 | 17,300,000 | 17,350,000 | 17,400,000 | 17,450,000 | 17,500,000 | 17,550,000 | 17,600,000 | 17,650,000 | 17,700,000 | 17,750,000 | 17,800,000 | 17,850,000 | 17,900,000 | 17,950,000 | 18,000,000 | 18,050,000 | 18,100,000 | 18,150,000 | 18,200,000 | 18,250,000 | 18,300,000 | 18,350,000 | 18,400,000 | 18,450,000 | 18,500,000 | 18,550,000 | 18,600,000 | 18,650,000 | 18,700,000 | 18,750,000 | 18,800,000 | 18,850,000 | 18,900,000 | 18,950,000 | 19,000,000 | 19,050,000 | 19,100,000 | 19,150,000 | 19,200,000 | 19,250,000 | 19,300,000 | 19,350,000 | 19,400,000 | 19,450,000 | 19,500,000 | 19,550,000 | 19,600,000 | 19,650,000 | 19,700,000 | 19,750,000 | 19,800,000 | 19,850,000 | 19,900,000 | 19,950,000 | 20,000,000 | 20,050,000 | 20,100,000 | 20,150,000 | 20,200,000 | 20,250,000 | 20,300,000 | 20,350,000 | 20,400,000 | 20,450,000 | 20,500,000 | 20,550,000 | 20,600,000 | 20,650,000 | 20,700,000 | 20,750,000 | 20,800,000 | 20,850,000 | 20,900,000 | 20,950,000 | 21,000,000 | 21,050,000 | 21,100,000 | 21,150,000 | 21,200,000 | 21,250,000 | 21,300,000 | 21,350,000 | 21,400,000 | 21,450,000 | 21,500,000 | 21,550,000 | 21,600,000 | 21,650,000 | 21,700,000 | 21,750,000 | 21,800,000 | 21,850,000 | 21,900,000 | 21,950,000 | 22,000,000 | 22,050,000 | 22,100,000 | 22,150,000 | 22,200,000 | 22,250,000 | 22,300,000 | 22,350,000 | 22,400,000 | 22,450,000 | 22,500,000 | 22,550,000 | 22,600,000 | 22,650,000 | 22,700,000 | 22,750,000 | 22,800,000 | 22,850,000 | 22,900,000 | 22,950,000 | 23,000,000 | 23,050,000 | 23,100,000 | 23,150,000 | 23,200,000 | 23,250,000 | 23,300,000 | 23,350,000 | 23,400,000 | 23,450,000 | 23,500,000 | 23,550,000 | 23,600,000 | 23,650,000 | 23,700,000 | 23,750,000 | 23,800,000 | 23,850,000 | 23,900,000 | 23,950,000 | 24,000,000 | 24,050,000 | 24,100,000 | 24,150,000 | 24,200,000 | 24,250,000 | 24,300,000 | 24,350,000 | 24,400,000 | 24,450,000 | 24,500,000 | 24,550,000 | 24,600,000 | 24,650,000 | 24,700,000 | 24,750,000 | 24,800,000 | 24,850,000 | 24,900,000 | 24,950,000 | 25,000,000 | 25,050,000 | 25,100,000 | 25,150,000 | 25,200,000 | 25,250,000 | 25,300,000 | 25,350,000 | 25,400,000 | 25,450,000 | 25,500,000 | 25,550,000 | 25,600,000 | 25,650,000 | 25,700,000 | 25,750,000 | 25,800,000 | 25,850,000 | 25,900,000 | 25,950,000 | 26,000,000 | 26,050,000 | 26,100,000 | 26,150,000 | 26,200,000 | 26,250,000 | 26,300,000 | 26,350,000 | 26,400,000 | 26,450,000 | 26,500,000 | 26,550,000 | 26,600,000 | 26,650,000 | 26,700,000 | 26,750,000 | 26,800,000 | 26,850,000 | 26,900,000 | 26,950,000 | 27,000,000 | 27,050,000 | 27,100,000 | 27,150,000 | 27,200,000 | 27,250,000 | 27,300,000 | 27,350,000 | 27,400,000 | 27,450,000 | 27,500,000 | 27,550,000 | 27,600,000 | 27,650,000 | 27,700,000 | 27,750,000 | 27,800,000 | 27,850,000 | 27,900,000 | 27,950,000 | 28,000,000 | 28,050,000 | 28,100,000 | 28,150,000 | 28,200,000 | 28,250,000 | 28,300,000 | 28,350,000 | 28,400,000 | 28,450,000 | 28,500,000 | 28,550,000 | 28,600,000 | 28,650,000 | 28,700,000 | 28,750,000 | 28,800,000 | 28,850,000 | 28,900,000 | 28,950,000 | 29,000,000 | 29,050,000 | 29,100,000 | 29,150,000 | 29,200,000 | 29,250,000 | 29,300,000 | 29,350,000 | 29,400,000 | 29,450,000 | 29,500,000 | 29,550,000 | 29,600,000 | 29,650,000 | 29,700,000 | 29,750,000 | 29,800,000 | 29,850,000 | 29,900,000 | 29,950,000 | 30,000,000 | 30,050,000 | 30,100,000 | 30,150,000 | 30,200,000 | 30,250,000 | 30,300,000 | 30,350,000 | 30,400,000 | 30,450,000 | 30,500,000 | 30,550,000 | 30,600,000 | 30,650,000 | 30,700,000 | 30,750,000 | 30,800,000 | 30,850,000 | 30,900,000 | 30,950,000 | 31,000,000 | 31,050,000 | 31,100,000 | 31,150,000 | 31,200,000 | 31,250,000 | 31,300,000 | 31,350,000 | 31,400,000 | 31,450,000 | 31,500,000 | 31,550,000 | 31,600,000 | 31,650,000 | 31,700,000 | 31,750,000 | 31,800,000 | 31,850,000 | 31,900,000 | 31,950,000 | 32,000,000 | 32,050,000 | 32,100,000 | 32,150,000 | 32,200,000 | 32,250,000 | 32,300,000 | 32,350,000 | 32,400,000 | 32,450,000 | 32,500,000 | 32,550,000 | 32,600,000 | 32,650,000 | 32,700,000 | 32,750,000 | 32,800,000 | 32,850,000 | 32,900,000 | 32,950,000 | 33,000,000 | 33,050,000 | 33,100,000 | 33,150,000 | 33,200,000 | 33,250,000 | 33,300,000 | 33,350,000 | 33,400,000 | 33,450,000 | 33,500,000 | 33,550,000 | 33,600,000 | 33,650,000 | 33,700,000 | 33,750,000 | 33,800,000 | 33,850,000 | 33,900,000 | 33,950,000 | 34,000,000 | 34,050,000 | 34,100,000 | 34,150,000 | 34,200,000 | 34,250,000 | 34,300,000 | 34,350,000 | 34,400,000 | 34,450,000 | 34,500,000 | 34,550,000 | 34,600,000 | 34,650,000 | 34,700,000 | 34,750,000 | 34,800,000 | 34,850,000 | 34,900,000 | 34,950,000 | 35,000,000 | 35,050,000 | 35,100,000 | 35,150,000 | 35,200,000 | 35,250,000 | 35,300,000 | 35,350,000 | 35,400,000 | 35,450,000 | 35,500,000 | 35,550,000 | 35,600,000 | 35,650,000 | 35,700,000 | 35,750,000 | 35,800,000 | 35,850,000 | 35,900,000 | 35,950,000 | 36,000,000 | 36,050,000 | 36,100,000 | 36,150,000 | 36,200,000 | 36,250,000 | 36,300,000 | 36,350,000 | 36,400,000 | 36,450,000 | 36,500,000 | 36,550,000 | 36,600,000 | 36,650,000 | 36,700,000 | 36,750,000 | 36,800,000 | 36,850,000 | 36,900,000 | 36,950,000 | 37,000,000 | 37,050,000 | 37,100,000 | 37,150,000 | 37,200,000 | 37,250,000 | 37,300,000 | 37,350,000 | 37,400,000 | 37,450,000 | 37,500,000 | 37,550,000 | 37,600,000 | 37,650,000 | 37,700,000 | 37,750,000 | 37,800,000 | 37,850,000 | 37,900,000 | 37,950,000 | 38,000,000 | 38,050,000 | 38,100,000 | 38,150,000 | 38,200,000 | 38,250, |

| 18 Month<br>High Low | Stock | Div Yld | PE | 100s High | Low | Latest Chge |
|----------------------|-------|---------|----|-----------|-----|-------------|
|----------------------|-------|---------|----|-----------|-----|-------------|

[illegible]

| High   | Low    | Stock   | Div | Yld | PE | 100s High | Low | 100s High | Low    | Change |
|--------|--------|---------|-----|-----|----|-----------|-----|-----------|--------|--------|
| 32 1/4 | 32 1/4 | 5mth AD | .48 | 1.6 | 21 | 328       | 344 | 43 1/4    | 43 1/4 | + 1/4  |
|        |        |         |     |     |    | 574       | 574 | 53 1/4    | 53 1/4 | + 3/4  |

|     |   |    |    |    |    |    |     |      |  |
|-----|---|----|----|----|----|----|-----|------|--|
| 王德胜 | 男 | 45 | 山东 | 汉族 | 高中 | 工人 | 济南市 | 1234 |  |
| 李小明 | 男 | 32 | 河南 | 汉族 | 初中 | 农民 | 郑州市 | 5678 |  |
| 张小红 | 女 | 28 | 江苏 | 汉族 | 大学 | 教师 | 南京市 | 9012 |  |
| 刘志强 | 男 | 50 | 四川 | 汉族 | 小学 | 干部 | 成都市 | 3456 |  |
| 陈伟华 | 男 | 38 | 广东 | 汉族 | 高中 | 商人 | 广州市 | 7890 |  |
| 周丽娟 | 女 | 25 | 浙江 | 汉族 | 大学 | 医生 | 杭州市 | 2345 |  |
| 吴建国 | 男 | 42 | 湖北 | 汉族 | 初中 | 工人 | 武汉市 | 6789 |  |
| 赵大刚 | 男 | 35 | 湖南 | 汉族 | 高中 | 农民 | 长沙市 | 0123 |  |
| 孙小芳 | 女 | 22 | 安徽 | 汉族 | 大学 | 学生 | 合肥市 | 4567 |  |
| 马永强 | 男 | 48 | 江西 | 汉族 | 小学 | 干部 | 南昌市 | 8901 |  |
| 朱美玲 | 女 | 30 | 福建 | 汉族 | 高中 | 商人 | 福州市 | 2109 |  |
| 徐文涛 | 男 | 33 | 广西 | 汉族 | 初中 | 工人 | 南宁市 | 5432 |  |
| 黄国强 | 男 | 55 | 山西 | 汉族 | 小学 | 干部 | 太原市 | 9876 |  |
| 林小华 | 女 | 27 | 陕西 | 汉族 | 大学 | 教师 | 西安市 | 3210 |  |
| 罗志强 | 男 | 40 | 甘肃 | 汉族 | 高中 | 工人 | 兰州市 | 6543 |  |
| 宋小红 | 女 | 24 | 宁夏 | 汉族 | 大学 | 学生 | 银川市 | 0987 |  |
| 马永强 | 男 | 48 | 江西 | 汉族 | 小学 | 干部 | 南昌市 | 4321 |  |
| 朱美玲 | 女 | 30 | 福建 | 汉族 | 高中 | 商人 | 福州市 | 8765 |  |
| 徐文涛 | 男 | 33 | 广西 | 汉族 | 初中 | 工人 | 南宁市 | 2109 |  |
| 黄国强 | 男 | 55 | 山西 | 汉族 | 小学 | 干部 | 太原市 | 5432 |  |
| 林小华 | 女 | 27 | 陕西 | 汉族 | 大学 | 教师 | 西安市 | 9876 |  |
| 罗志强 | 男 | 40 | 甘肃 | 汉族 | 高中 | 工人 | 兰州市 | 3210 |  |
| 宋小红 | 女 | 24 | 宁夏 | 汉族 | 大学 | 学生 | 银川市 | 6543 |  |
| 马永强 | 男 | 48 | 江西 | 汉族 | 小学 | 干部 | 南昌市 | 0987 |  |
| 朱美玲 | 女 | 30 | 福建 | 汉族 | 高中 | 商人 | 福州市 | 4321 |  |
| 徐文涛 | 男 | 33 | 广西 | 汉族 | 初中 | 工人 | 南宁市 | 8765 |  |
| 黄国强 | 男 | 55 | 山西 | 汉族 | 小学 | 干部 | 太原市 | 2109 |  |
| 林小华 | 女 | 27 | 陕西 | 汉族 | 大学 | 教师 | 西安市 | 5432 |  |
| 罗志强 | 男 | 40 | 甘肃 | 汉族 | 高中 | 工人 | 兰州市 | 9876 |  |
| 宋小红 | 女 | 24 | 宁夏 | 汉族 | 大学 | 学生 | 银川市 | 3210 |  |
| 马永强 | 男 | 48 | 江西 | 汉族 | 小学 | 干部 | 南昌市 | 6543 |  |
| 朱美玲 | 女 | 30 | 福建 | 汉族 | 高中 | 商人 | 福州市 | 0987 |  |
| 徐文涛 | 男 | 33 | 广西 | 汉族 | 初中 | 工人 | 南宁市 | 4321 |  |
| 黄国强 | 男 | 55 | 山西 | 汉族 | 小学 | 干部 | 太原市 | 8765 |  |
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|-----|----------|------|-----|---|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 6%  | TempVief | .180 | 1.9 | - | 283  | 9%  | 9%  | 9%  | +3% |
| 23% | TennMHI  |      |     |   | 3916 | 35% | 35% | 35% | +%  |
|     |          |      |     |   | 1740 | 4%  | 4%  | 4%  | +%  |

[illegible]

|     |         |      |     |    |      |     |     |     |     |
|-----|---------|------|-----|----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 234 | US Surg | .16  | .6  | 24 | 4742 | 28% | 274 | 28% | +1% |
| 664 | InfTech | 1.24 | 1.4 | 21 | 1063 | 88  | 54% | 87  | +2% |
| 154 | UWR     | .92  | 4.8 | 21 | 208  | 19% | 194 | 19% | -4  |

[illegible]







**WORLD ROUNDUP**

**Ban for Ear-Biting**

**RUGBY UNION** Kevin Yates, a prop forward for Bath and England, was banned for six months Tuesday for having bit the ear of an opposing player, but he was continued to insist that he was innocent.

A Rugby Football Union disciplinary panel announced the ban after 25 hours of deliberations spanning three days. The incident took place in a match between Bath and London Scottish that left Simon Fenn of Australia in need of 25 stitches on his ear.

Yates said he would appeal. "I'm very upset and disappointed that this decision has been reached despite there being no conclusive evidence against me," he said. "I am innocent of the charges." (Reuters)



Sabine Appelmans beating Larissa Neiland, 6-1 6-3, in the Gaz de France tournament.

**Steven Upsets Rios**

**TENNIS** Brett Steven upset Marcelo Rios, the Australian Open finalist, 6-3, 6-3 on Tuesday in the first round of the \$1 million Dubai Open. Rios, ranked No. 5 in the world, made errors on big points as he handed Steven, ranked 49, a comfortable victory. Jeff Tarango eliminated the fifth seed, Sergi Bruguera, 6-3 6-3. (Reuters)

**Australia Crushes Kiwis**

**CRICKET** Australia beat New Zealand by 66 runs Tuesday in a one-day game in Wellington, taking a 2-0 lead in a four-match series. Mark Waugh made 85 as Australia reached 297 runs for six wickets. Australia then bowled out New Zealand for 231. (Reuters)

**Big Raise for a Met**

**BASEBALL** Edgar Alfonzo, who led the New York Mets in hitting in 1997, was among five players facing arbitration who agreed to one-year contracts Monday. Alfonzo got a 714 percent raise, to \$1.75 million.

The other players who settled were: Pat Meares, the Minnesota shortstop, (\$2.5 million); John Mahry, a St. Louis utility player, (\$1.4 million); Bryce Florie (\$600,000), a Detroit pitcher, and Felipe Lira, a Seattle pitcher, (\$415,000). Twenty-five players remain in arbitration. The first case is due to be argued Wednesday in Phoenix, Arizona. (AP)

**Gastineau Is Charged**

**FOOTBALL** Mark Gastineau, a former New York Jets defensive end, has been arrested and charged with assaulting his girlfriend.

A police spokesman said Gastineau's 33-year-old girlfriend was taken to a hospital Monday with bruises on her face following the attack on a Queens Borough street. Gastineau, 41, was charged with third-degree assault. (AP)

**Silk Cut Loses Mast**

**SAILING** The British yacht Silk Cut lost its mast in the Southern Ocean on Tuesday in the fifth leg of the Whitbread Round the World Race. The yacht was about halfway from Auckland to Cape Horn and was battered by high winds and big seas. (Reuters)

**England's Unstoppable Youth**

**Liverpool Scorer May Become Youngest to Play for Country**

By Rob Hughes  
International Herald Tribune

**N**AGANO, Japan — Is precocity a burden or a bonus in soccer's World Cup year? Forty years ago, when a young fellow named Pele was called up by Brazil, age did not seem to matter. Twenty years ago, when Argentina had the teenage idol Diego Armando Maradona, he was reduced to tears because he was considered too tender in years by his coach, Cesar Menotti.

This Wednesday, Glenn Hoddle, the England coach, has hinted that he will blood a young phenomenon, Michael Owen, in a match against Chile. Owen would become the youngest player to win an England cap.

Owen, who plays for Liverpool, has until June 15, the day of England's opening World Cup fixture against Tunisia in Marseille to beat the record. On that date, he will be 18 years 183 days old, the same age as Duncan Edwards when he made his debut in the 1950s.

The salutary warning to use talent while it exists is that Edwards triumphed young and died young, as a 21-year-old victim of the 1958 plane crash at the Munich airport that killed eight players for Manchester United.

Owen's life has no doubts. His speed of movement defies attempts by seasoned defenders to block him, kick him, diminish his audacious appetite in a men's game.

He plays on confidence and an instinct for goal. Although Hoddle is famously cautious, he says Owen will probably play at some point against Chile at Wembley in London on Wednesday.

"He is only 18, but age isn't a hurdle — ability is," said Hoddle, who himself played for England more than 70 times. "That comes first followed by temperament. He has potential, he has the right temperament, now we have to see if he can do it against the best defenders in the world."

I have watched this boy progress through England's age-group teams. He has scored on every debut for England's under-15, under-18, under-19, under-20 and under-21 teams. It is rare indeed to see genius grow, but when

Liverpool thrust him into its senior team a year ago he did... well, you know what he did — the boy scored.

He was on the golf course last week, taking money off an older man, by bearing him to the shot. The senior player was Terry Owen, once a goal scorer, now merely the father who intends to keep Michael Owen's feet on the ground.

The youngster, rapidly becoming a millionaire, will be helping with family chores for a while yet. At Liverpool, where he is developing an all round game, making as well as taking chances.

**World Soccer**

Owen is surpassing players who were his idols just months ago. He is in the England squad, Robbie Fowler is not. They both play for Liverpool. Fowler, once a teenage phenomenon himself, has reached 23 and his star seems to be waning. The quickening cycle of youth replacing experience is becoming scary.

But those who saw Owen grow, the schoolmasters in a small community by the River Dee, always knew the ability was there. They once had a boy called Ian Rush, who scored more often than any boy in the region and went on to become the most prolific goal scorer at Liverpool, although Rush struggled after he was sold to Ipswich.

Rush, the Deeside schoolboy, hit a record 52 goals in one season; Owen, at the same age, struck 97.

Nothing has since stemmed the flow. A few English brutes, not least the Arsenal captain Tony Adams, have tried to intimidate him, to bruise him, to discourage him. It has not worked so far.

The name of Owen already means something to soccer people across Europe. Borussia Dortmund, the champion club of Dortmund, offered Liverpool a fair exchange. They wanted to swap Karl-Heinz Riedle, their German international striker, for the boy. Liverpool kept Owen, and instead bought Riedle for £1.5 million (\$2.4 million). Now either Riedle or Fowler must sit on the bench and wait for Owen to hit a follow-up.

It will come; it is the growing pain of the teenage sportsman. But meanwhile, let me try to convey what it feels like to try to stop Owen.

Against Blackburn Rovers last month, he faced two huge and experienced defenders, Stephane Henchoz plays of Switzerland and Colin Hendry of Scotland. They were almost pulled out of joint trying to suppress him.

He darted between them like a lizard between rocks. Once, he let the ball roll between his feet, then, with the audacity of a child, used the outside of his right foot to dab the ball slightly to one side.

That trick caused Hendry to run off in the direction of the nearest town. Owen used the space to shoot, low, instantly and hard. The goalkeeper, a third national team player, Tim Flowers of England, made a brilliant instinctive save, but even then it took a fourth Blackburn player to hack the ball away from the goal. Owen, in a blink of an eye, had outwitted half the opposing team.

Does that make him ready for the World Cup? No one can say, but no one can take the risk of ignoring him.

**L**AST MONTH, the French national team manager Aime Jacquet had the opportunity to see if the young Monaco striker David Trezeguet could fill the French need for a genuine goal scorer. Jacquet failed to trust the youth; Trezeguet came on only near the end, leaving his potential unanswered.

Back to 1958, to Gothenburg, to Pele. He scored and Brazil won the World Cup. On the other hand, in 1978 Maradona did not play and Argentina won, and in 1994 Ronaldo, then just 17, was just substitute for the World Cup final. Brazil did not score but it won anyway.

Rob Hughes is on the staff of The Times of London.

**Ghana Defeats Tunisia, 2-0**

Ghana, which failed to qualify for World Cup finals, beat Tunisia, which is going to France, 2-0, in a Group B African Nations' Cup clash on Monday, Reuters reported from Onagadougou, Burkina Faso.

Nations' Cup favorite and World Cup qualifier Morocco, unbeaten in competition for two years, drew 1-1, with Zambia in a Group D match in Bobo-Dioulasso, Burkina Faso's second city.



Raul Diaz Arce (19) of El Salvador heading the ball in Concacaf action.

**Jamaica in Concacaf Semifinals**

**The Associated Press**  
**LOS ANGELES** — Jamaica qualified for the semifinals of the Concacaf Gold Cup by beating El Salvador, 2-0, Monday night.

Jamaica will play Mexico on Thursday at the Los Angeles Coliseum. The United States was to face Brazil, the defending World Cup champion, in the other semifinal, on Tuesday night. Marcus Gayle began the scoring for

Jamaica in the 41st minute. Paul Hall hit a long ball forward, and Gayle outjumped goalkeeper Santos Rivera at the penalty spot and headed the ball into the net.

Fitzroy Simpson scored the second goal on a free kick in the 62nd minute. After the Salvadoran defender Nelson Rojas tripped Deon Burton on a breakaway, Simpson powered a 23-yard line drive into the upper-right corner of the net.

**The Past Aside, Ex-UCLA Coach Gets His Footing At Rhode Island**

By Laura Gardner  
Washington Post Service

**WASHINGTON** — The Rhode Island basketball coach, Jim Harrick, has never been to George Washington's Smith Center, where his 25th-ranked Rams were to play the 17th-ranked Colonials on Tuesday night.

In fact, Harrick said, "I've never been to any gym that I've played in this year. Not once."

That doesn't mean Harrick's face isn't familiar one. Although he is in his first season with Rhode Island, Harrick is one of the most high-profile coaches in the Atlantic 10 Conference.

He reached the pinnacle of NCAA basketball when he led UCLA to the 1995 national championship, the school's first title since Bruins legend John Wooden retired in 1975. He hit his nadir in equally chronicled fashion 19 months later, when he was dismissed by the school for falsifying an expense report and later lying to administrators about it.

His departure was an acrimonious one, with Harrick's supporters contending that the punishment didn't fit the crime and his detractors pointing out the gravity of the ethical breach that had occurred. In May 1997, Rhode Island joined the pro-Harrick ranks. After an investigation of its own into the events surrounding Har-



**REACHING OUT** — Tulane forward Keith Harris, left, battling with North Carolina Charlotte's Kelvin Price, center, and Versie Shaw for the ball. With its 77-68 victory Monday night, North Carolina Charlotte took sole possession of the lead in Conference USA's American Division.

rick's departure from UCLA, the school hired him to replace Al Skinner, who had left for Boston College.

"It was a great thing that Jim Harrick and Rhode Island got together," Harrick said. Some faculty members and alumni reportedly disapproved of Harrick's hiring and the message it sent, but Harrick declined to discuss it. "I've had a marvelous reception here," he said.

There is no question his presence has galvanized interest in the program. The Rams play home games at two venues: Keaneey Gym, an on-campus facility that accommodates 3,885, and Providence Civic Center, which seats 12,933. And the Rams have already surpassed

their attendance total for all of last season. In 13 home dates last season, 60,479 watched the Rams play. In 11 home dates so far this season, 68,393 fans have passed through the turnstiles.

The number of season ticket packages sold for the Civic Center has increased from 2,300 to 4,200 since Harrick's hiring, according to assistant athletic director Walter Boyle.

Fans come to see a coach who guided UCLA to a national championship, three Pacific-10 Conference titles and eight NCAA tournament appearances in as many seasons, a coach who has won almost 70 percent of his games in a head coaching career that also includes nine seasons at Pepperdine. They hope he can guide Rhode Island, a perennial stepchild to in-state rival Providence, to the Big East Conference, to the next level.

Harrick's team returned four starters from last season's team, which went 20-10 and lost to Purdue in overtime in the first round of the NCAA tournament. They have senior guard Tyson Wheeler, who averages 14.7 points and leads the Atlantic 10 in assists at 6.3 per game. Senior Cuttino Mobley leads the team in scoring, averaging 16 points; Purdue transfer Luther Clay has stepped in at center with 9.4 points and 6.5 rebounds, and short-blocking junior forward Antonio Reynolds-Dean leads the team in rebounding (7.6).

Tuesday's game was to be the third in four days for the Rams. "Real, real stupid scheduling," Harrick said. "I'd just like to have a little time to practice. We haven't practiced in so long that you kind of lose the little things you do to help your team win. It's been a hectic, hectic schedule."

But by keeping busy, Harrick said, he has no time to dwell on the circumstances of his departure from UCLA and a corner of the world where he had lived and worked for more than 30 years.

"Once you're busy and coaching another team you never really think about it," he said. "It's just something that happened in the past."

**TV Deals Give Salary Cap In NFL \$10 Million Boost**

By Leonard Shapiro  
Washington Post Service

Four days before the start of the free agency signing period Friday, National Football League teams were informed to expect a salary cap of about \$51.5 million for the 1998 season, a \$10 million increase over the 1997 figure that a team can spend on player payroll.

Sources said the league office sent a memo to all 30 teams Monday, giving them a cap number that could even go slightly higher. The final figure would depend on the numbers agreed upon by the league, its players union and an audit of the league's designated gross revenues, a figure that is mostly network television money and ticket revenues.

A league spokesman confirmed that the memo went out Monday night, but declined to provide specific numbers.

The players will get 62 percent of those gross revenues under the league's collective bargaining agreement with the NFL Players Association. That contract runs out after the 2000 season unless the two sides can agree on an extension. Under the accord, the 1999 season will be played under a salary cap, with the 2000 season an uncapped year.

In addition to the \$51.5 million for salaries, teams also were informed that players will receive about \$5.5 million per club to pay for benefits, a \$300,000 increase over last year. Benefits include pension, health, disability and other insurance protection.

The salary cap represents the amount of money a team can spend to put together its player roster. Teams technically are not supposed to exceed the cap figure in any given year, though most clubs have used signing bonuses that are prorated over the length of a player's contract to circumvent a hard cap.

Gene Upshaw, executive director of the NFL Players Association, said Monday night that the union had not been officially informed about the 1998 cap, but that the \$51.5 million figure was one he had been hearing from his own sources around the league.

"It's going to be subject to change," Upshaw said, "but I can definitely tell you this — it's not going down. We still think that may even be a conservative number, but for now, this is what they're

telling the clubs. "The teams have to have some kind of number going into free agency, and this is where it starts. I see it as a low-ball number because they still haven't finalized the TV payment yet."

The \$10 million increase is a direct result of the NFL's new eight-year, \$17.6 billion television contract with CBS, Fox and ABC/ESPN announced three weeks ago. That pact will pay teams an average of about \$75 million per year in TV revenue, compared to the average of about \$40 million a year under terms of the previous four-year TV contract.

The league and the networks still have not determined the payment schedule over the eight years, but the league told its teams the preliminary cap number for 1998 was based on a \$1.75 billion TV payment for this season, or \$58.3 million per team.

**49ers Release 2 Veterans**

Slashing their payroll to gain some financial flexibility, the San Francisco 49ers released high-priced veterans Rod Woodson and Kevin Greene, ending a one-year association with the former Pro Bowler. The Associated Press reported from Santa Clara, California.

Both Woodson and Greene played prominent roles on the 49ers' top-ranked defense last season, but by cutting them loose, San Francisco gained \$5.9 million in salary cap relief.

The general manager, Dwight Clark, said the release of the two was a matter of economics. "Even though we anticipate an increase to the salary cap, it won't be enough to allow us to keep Rod and Kevin at their current salaries," Clark said. He expects to have to trim \$16 million from the team's current \$61 million payroll. But he left the door open for the possible return of the players, though it would be at lower pay.

Woodson, a seven-time Pro Bowler in 10 seasons with Pittsburgh and a member of the NFL's 75th anniversary team, joined San Francisco prior to last season as a free agent. Greene also joined the 49ers as a free agent after being released by Carolina at the end of a bitter contract dispute. He finished with 10½ sacks as a situational pass-rusher after leading the league with 14½ sacks while with the Panthers in 1996.

**Football Draft: A 'Drain' Game**

**The Associated Press**  
**INDIANAPOLIS** — Florida State defensive lineman Andre Wadsworth is relieved that the National Football League scouting combine is over. And Wadsworth is one of those lucky players who knows he will be drafted early.

"A lot of guys told me what to expect, but it was still a drain," Wadsworth said Monday after returning from the combine. Wadsworth, who is considered certain to be one of the top picks when the college draft begins April 18, said the combine was "more mental than physical."

The combine ended Monday, and the research on its participants by the 30

NFL teams will now intensify. "I thought I did well," Wadsworth said. "I didn't run, but I did the broad jump, shuttle drills, stretching drills and vertical jumps. I was probably among the top 10 in my position in everything. But I feel I could have done better."

The Indianapolis Colts, who have the top pick in the draft, said Sunday that Washington State quarterback Ryan Leaf, also due to be one of the top draft picks, failed to show up for a scheduled meeting with them Saturday.

In New York, Leaf said he had missed the meeting because he was having a shoulder examination at the request of the Chicago Bears.

**SCOREBOARD**

**BASEBALL**

**CARIBBEAN SERIES**

| W              | L | Pct.  |
|----------------|---|-------|
| Dominican Rep. | 5 | 0.100 |
| Puerto Rico    | 3 | .600  |
| Venezuela      | 1 | .200  |
| Mexico         | 1 | .200  |

**CRICKET**

**NEW ZEALAND VS. AUSTRALIA**

ONE-DAY INTERNATIONAL  
TUESDAY IN WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND  
Australia: 297 for six wickets  
New Zealand: 2-0  
Australia won by 66 runs and leads four one-day series 2-0.

**NEW ZEALAND VS. ZIMBABWE**

FOUR-DAY TEST MATCH, THIRD DAY  
TUESDAY IN DURBAN, NEW ZEALAND  
Zimbabwe: 67 and 195  
New Zealand: 271-4 declared  
New Zealand A won by an innings.

**GOLF**

**PRESIDENTS CUP POINTS**

\*Standings for Presidents Cup match to be played Dec. 11-13 at Royal Melbourne Golf Club in Australia. U.S. player points are based on official money earnings from start of the 1997 season through World Series of Golf. International team will be determined by Official World Ranking at end of World Series of Golf, and will not include any player eligible for the European Ryder Cup team. The top 10 earn positions, and each captain

**UNITED STATES**

|                                |
|--------------------------------|
| 1. Tiger Woods 2,584,433       |
| 2. David Duval 1,223,342       |
| 3. Davis Love III 1,031,703    |
| 4. Phil Mickelson 1,858,441    |
| 5. Justin Leonard 1,674,634    |
| 6. Jim Furyk 1,437,480         |
| 7. Mark O'Meara 1,592,724      |
| 8. Scott Hoch 1,456,488        |
| 9. Mark Calcavecchia 1,293,156 |
| 10. Fred Couples 1,290,433     |
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| 12. Steve Jones 1,263,572      |
| 13. Loren Roberts 1,223,342    |
| 14. Paul Strickland 1,218,722  |
| 15. Stewart Cink 1,161,555     |

**INTERNATIONAL TEAM**

|                                     |
|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Greg Norman, Australia, 11.49    |
| 2. Ernie Els, South Africa, 10.25   |
| 3. Nick Price, Zimbabwe, 9.32       |
| 4. Jimi Oost, Japan, 8.85           |
| 5. Steve Elkington, Australia, 7.05 |
| 6. Vijay Singh, Fiji, 6.17          |
| 7. Frank Hallett, New Zealand, 4.92 |
| 8. Shigeki Nishimura, Japan, 3.73   |
| 9. Stuart Appleby, Australia, 3.51  |
| 10. Craig Parry, Australia, 3.42    |
| 11. Mark McNulty, Zimbabwe, 3.40    |
| 12. Jon Oost, Japan, 3.22           |
| 13. David Frost, South Africa, 3.08 |
| 14. Eduardo Romero, Argentina, 2.84 |
| 15. Robert Allenby, Australia, 2.76 |

**AFRICAN NATIONS' CUP**

**FIRST ROUND**

Group A  
Game 2, Tunisia 0  
STADIUM: 3 points: Congo 2; Togo 0, Tunisia 0.

Group B  
Zambia 1, Mozambique 0

Group C  
Zambia 1, Mozambique 0

Group D  
Zambia 1, Mozambique 0

Group E  
Zambia 1, Mozambique 0

Group F  
Zambia 1, Mozambique 0

Group G  
Zambia 1, Mozambique 0

Group H  
Zambia 1, Mozambique 0

Group I  
Zambia 1, Mozambique 0

Group J  
Zambia 1, Mozambique 0

**STADIUM**

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Zambia 1, Mozambique 0

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Group I  
Zambia 1, Mozambique 0

Group J  
Zambia 1, Mozambique 0



## WINTER OLYMPICS

# Unladylike And Wild, This Hockey Is Bruising

By Margaret Lillard  
The Associated Press

NAGANO, Japan — U.S. forward Karyn Bye tries to stop a breakaway and ends up sliding neck-first into the goal post.

Canada's Danielle Goyette gets sandwiched between two Chinese players and finds herself flipped head over heels.

For those who think no bodychecking means no danger, the first female Olympic ice hockey players have the bruises — and the penalty minutes — to prove otherwise.

Bodychecking was eliminated from women's international ice hockey after the 1990 Women's World Championship, when it was clear that many international teams were made up of players too small to compete against the Americans and Canadians.

Also, with the sport still young in many places, some national teams needed to concentrate on basic skills such as stick-handling and skating.

But with the world's best players fighting for the sport's first Olympic gold medal, the competition has been anything but ladylike.

In Finland's 11-1 victory over Japan on Monday, the Japanese earned 42 penalty minutes, including two 10-minute misconduct penalties for checking from behind. Their coach, Toru Itabashi, even apologized to Finland's Raimo Korpi at the post-game press conference.

Goyette tangled with China's Li Xuan, who somehow flipped Goyette on her face and earned a trip to the penalty box.

Some body contact is allowed, even expected, at women's games. But most players will try to take it further if the referee will allow it, U.S. coach Ben Smith said.

"They can push the envelope and go over the boundaries sometimes," he said. "That's why it's really important that the rules are followed. The incidental contact you see out there doesn't always seem to be incidental."

"I wouldn't want to see the game go in that direction. I think it would deteriorate quickly."

Less controllable are the spills and collisions that are a part of hockey.

Bye had one of those inevitable moments when she was chasing down a Swedish player in the 7-1 U.S. victory Monday. She dropped to the ice to keep the puck away from goalie Sara DeCosta but kept sliding, knocking the net off its moorings with her shoulder and ending up lying face down along the boards.

But she insisted that she hadn't stayed in her pained pose because she was hurt but because she thought, wrongly, that the player had scored. Hard falls, she said, are "part of the game."

China's Gong Ming and U.S. defenseman Tara Mounsey also were among the walking wounded at the end of Monday's games. Gong crashed into the boards when she fell while chasing a loose puck and had to be carried, stunned, from the ice. Mounsey was hit on the forearm when she dropped to block a slapshot and left the ice for most of one period. After a day off Tuesday, both planned to play Wednesday.



France's Jean-Philippe Lemoine, left, wrestling the puck away from Germany's Benoit Doucet during a preliminary elimination match Tuesday.

## Fedorov, in the Wings, Set to Swoop Into Rink

The Associated Press

NAGANO, Japan — Once again, Sergei Fedorov is a man with a team. Since helping the Detroit Red Wings win the Stanley Cup in June, Fedorov has been out of the National Hockey League because of a contract dispute.

It has meant lonely days skating at empty rinks, trying to maintain the skills that made him the NHL's most valuable player in 1993-94.

The Olympics represented a chance to play competitive hockey, something he may never again do for the Red Wings.

So Fedorov became a late addition to Russia's Olympic hockey team, replacing the injured Alexei Kovalev of the New York Rangers.

Realizing the Olympics could be his entire season, Fedorov said he had been working out since December to keep in shape.

"I thought I'd be playing in the NHL, but an opportunity came my way to participate in Nagano," he said Tuesday. "That invitation caught me off guard. I've been practicing a lot, and I'm in fair shape to participate."

Fedorov's first game since June 6 will be Friday, when the Russian team stocked with NHL talent opens final-round play against Belarus.

He carefully considered whether to play in the Olympics for Russia, having defected from the Soviet Union in

1989. Without an NHL contract, he has no protection in case of injury.

"It took me 12 hours to think it over," he said. "I was working with my agent to purchase insurance."

While some of the Russian NHL stars refused to play in the Olympics because of conflicts with their coaches, Fedorov was not among them.

"The Russian federation made some changes, and we have a different coaching staff," he said.

"That's why maybe some players didn't recognize that change and didn't want to have that aggravation. Players who did come will be very satisfied with the management level."

Fedorov's future after the Olympics is uncertain. He is a restricted free agent who wants to be traded; Detroit has responded by offering a new deal.

"It's very simple," he said. "I'd like to regain my career with the NHL, but I'm not sure how it's going to be done."

Recently, the New York Islanders made the center an offer, but he turned it down.

He declined to discuss whether he would play for the Red Wings again. "I don't want to take any focus away from the Olympics," he said.

"I left personal NHL problems back in North America, and they'll be there when I return."

## Seeking Le Miracle sur Glace

For Brooks, U.S. Coach in '80 Upset, It's a Changed Game

By Joe Lapointe  
New York Times Service

NAGANO, Japan — In some ways, the scene was familiar to Herb Brooks. The modest-sized hockey rink in the modest-sized city was filled with flag-waving fans who were cheering for the underdog home team in the Olympic Winter Games. That is how it was in 1980, his last Olympic Games, when Brooks coached the United States to a gold medal in Lake Placid.

"That was then," Brooks said. "And this is now. Time goes on."

No longer involved with the American hockey program, no longer coaching in the National Hockey League, Brooks stood behind the bench for France, one of eight teams in the lower bracket of this tournament. Amid the din Monday night, Brooks' team beat Japan, 5-2. On Tuesday, in a much emptier arena, it lost, 2-0, to Germany and finished the group stage of the competition 1-2.

Brooks was unable to create even a minor miracle on ice by advancing past the three-game preliminary round. Belarus was the sole team to advance from this group of four. And, soon, Brooks will go back to his job as a scout for the Pittsburgh Penguins.

After Monday's game, Brooks joked that he spoke no French and some of his players understood no English.

"So I draw pictures," Brooks said. "And we use an interpreter."

"It's a short-term thing for me," he said of his coaching job. "I'm wearing two hats here. I'm also doing a little scouting for Pittsburgh, to see if any players fell through the cracks."

It would seem to some that Brooks, too, has fallen through the cracks, working this week in a sideshow that serves as a warmup for the Big Six teams, stocked by NHL stars, who begin their phase of the tournament Friday. The U.S. team is one of the favorites for the gold. Many of its players were impressionable boys who were inspired to play hockey by the American success of 1980.

After that gold medal, Brooks coached the Rangers for four seasons, the Minnesota North Stars for one and the Devils for one. He has not worked as a coach since 1993.

"Do I miss it?" he said, repeating the question. "Once you've coached, you've always got a little in you."

He said he had a chance to coach an NHL team last year but decided against it after a talk with his wife. But he might not always say no. "You never say over," he said.

Brooks was 42 when his American team won the gold medal. In some ways, he has become what the film director Orson Welles was in the decades after "Citizen Kane." No matter what modest success he had afterward, every conversation seems to find its way back to that one big moment of the past. At the age of 60, is Brooks troubled by this?

"No, not at all," he said. "It's not an albatross at all. I have no regrets. I'm very happy with how things turned out. People are very nice. They say they were proud to be Americans at that point in history."

Brooks conceded that it was an "ecce experience" to upset the Soviet Union on the way to the gold medal during one of the tense phases of the Cold War. Since then, great changes in world politics and Olympic eligibility have made another such epic moment unlikely.

"That was sort of a springboard for a lot of American kids," Brooks said. "I'm happy to see the Americans go from apprentices to journeymen to real masters

in the National Hockey League."

He said he would watch some of the American games in this tournament and cheer for the red, white and blue. But part of him misses the old days, when the United States sent a team filled with amateurs. Brooks was one of them, as an American player, in 1964 and 1968.

"Olympics are sort of special, and Olympians are sort of my heroes," Brooks said. "You know those films Bud Greenspan does? He catches the mean-

ingful things. It's not about perfection. It's about the pursuit of perfection."

"We get so caught up in money things. That's why I like the human side. Now, society wants the quick fix. I'm sort of a grassroots, from-the-bottom up person instead of trickle down."

Brooks added: "Saying the Olympics are a great environment to market the NHL, we'll see a great tournament, no doubt about it. But I'd rather see it the old way."

## For Belarus Defenseman, Using His Head Was All

NHL Suspension Let Him Join First Round

By Joe Lapointe  
New York Times Service

NAGANO, Japan — Ruslan Salei, a defenseman for Belarus, didn't expect to arrive at the Winter Olympics in time for first-round games.

He asked the Anaheim Mighty Ducks, his National Hockey League team, for a leave of absence and permission to miss two league games. The Ducks refused.

But things worked out in a strange way for Salei, whose team advanced into the round of eight.

In a fight with Chicago's Sergei Krivonozhkov on Feb. 1, Salei head-butted his opponent. This got him a two-game suspension. This got him to the Olympics earlier than planned. This helped Belarus go 2-0-1 in the first round.

And so the former Soviet republic will open the next round Friday against Canada. The other team to advance to the next bracket with the Big Six power was Kazakhstan, another former Soviet republic. Kazakhstan will play Russia on Friday.

Salei said his suspension "was like a good and bad thing."

"It worked for me, but I didn't do this on purpose," he said of the head butt. "It's not a real smart idea because I got a big fine and lost a lot of money."

"People were asking me: 'Did you do this on purpose or something?' I was like: 'Yeah, right. I planned to get exactly two games at this time.' No, I was not doing this on purpose. It was a more physical game than usual."

In the same game, Chicago's Gary Suter, a defenseman for Team U.S.A., cross-checked Anaheim's Paul Kariya in the jaw after Kariya scored a goal. Because he is still recovering from the resulting concussion, Kariya's participation for Team Canada is uncertain.

"We were being really mean to each other," Salei said of that game. "I didn't do like really bad head-butting. I just kind of flipped."

He said his entire country is watching Olympic telecasts on television at 7 A.M.

"Most people don't know what kind of country it is or where it is," Salei said. "They keep asking: 'Where is Belarus?' When I don't want to talk too much I tell them it's part of Russia."

To get to Nagano in time for his first game on Feb. 7, Salei traveled by air for 11 hours and then by train from Tokyo. He sat on the floor between the cars, puzzling the Japanese passengers.

"I got a ticket with no seat," Salei said. "It's not usual in Japan for people

to sit on the floor. And they were looking at me like, wow! I didn't want to stand. I was tired."

Belarus, which tied Japan, 2-2, on Tuesday, must face the United States on Saturday and Sweden on Monday.

They wear red uniforms that look like those worn by the great old teams from the Soviet Union in the 1970s and 1980s.

Andy Murray, an assistant coach for Team Canada, scouted Belarus and said the team also plays the way the old Soviets used to.

"They're kind of throwback," Murray said. "It kind of brings you back a few years. Drop passes, possession in the neutral zone, not shooting the puck in, just hanging onto the puck."

Murray also warned that the format of the tournament was "set up for upsets" and that Belarus "could certainly make it difficult for some teams, no doubt about it."

### Kazakhstan Moves to the Final

Kazakhstan advanced to the final round of the Olympic men's hockey tournament Tuesday with a 4-3 upset of Slovakia, which lost the Group A winner-take-all matchup despite the addition of Petr Boudra and fellow NHL standout Robert Svehla. The Associated Press reported.

"I got in last night late and the flight wasn't short, but that's no excuse," said Boudra, an All-Star winger with the Washington Capitals. "I'm very disappointed. I'll think about this for the rest of my life."

Boudra did not start but received ample playing time and wore the "A" assigned to the team's assistant captain.

He scored a power-play goal off a pass from Svehla with 7:44 left to make it 3-3.

But Alexander Koreshev scored the game-winning on a breakaway with 1:21 to go, slipping the puck underneath the pads of goaltender Igor Murin.

That put Kazakhstan, a newcomer on the Olympic hockey scene, into the next round with teams brimming with NHL stars.

"Our team today played its best game in history," said the Kazakhstan coach, Boris Alexandrov. "It is already a success that we are here now. The fact that our team ended among the top eight teams is already beyond our wildest expectations."

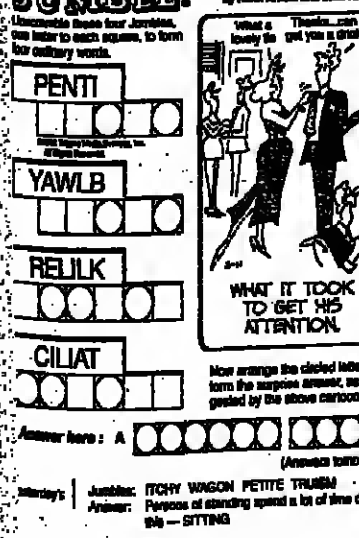
Boudra and Svehla, meanwhile, will play in a placement game Thursday before heading home.

Slovakia outshout Kazakhstan, 32-25, including 10-6 in the final period.

### DENNIS THE MENACE



### JUMBLE



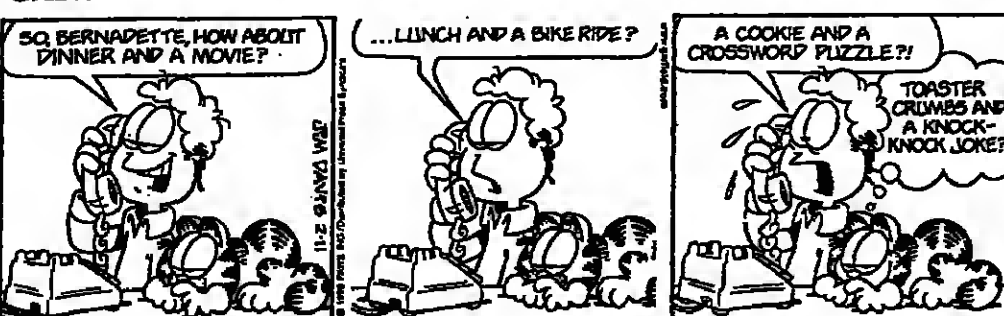
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# Herald Tribune WINTER OLYMPICS

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1998

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## OLYMPIC ROUNDUP

### Germans Lead Luge

LUGE Barbara Niedermayer of Germany took the halfway lead in the women's luge Tuesday after two runs on the Spiral at Igarna Kogen.

Niedermayer, a 23-year-old soldier, trains with Georg Hackl, the men's gold medalist at Nagano, at the Koenigsee club in southern Germany. She trailed Silke Kraushaar, another German, after the first run but was faster over the second run. Niedermayer's combined time of 1 minute 42.319 put her 56 thousandths of a second ahead.

Angelika Neuner of Austria, the 1992 silver medalist, was third after the opening pair of runs, a third of a second behind.

Another German, Susi Erdmann, who won a bronze medal in 1992 and a silver in 1994, was fourth, more than half a second behind Niedermayer.

Gerda Weissensteiner, the reigning Olympic champion, was 10th, 1.423 seconds behind.

The competition concludes with two runs Wednesday. (APF)

### Bootees Are Not Bombs

LUGE Sandy Caligore, the U.S. luge team spokesman, said Tuesday that he had not intended to make any political implications when he compared a feud over racing shoes at the Nagano Olympics with the atomic bomb.

Caligore had said that giving controversial new boots to the powerful German luge team was like "giving a superpower the atomic bomb."

Caligore said: "I did make the



Mario Reiter of Austria cutting past a gate Tuesday on his first run in the men's combined slalom in Hakuba.

## Snowfall Keeps the Medals Away

### Two Men's Runs Are Held, but Alpine Skiing Schedule Slips

By Harvey Araton  
New York Times Service

NAGANO, Japan — Heavy snowfall continued to play havoc with Alpine skiing Tuesday, forcing postponement of the women's super-G race and preventing the awarding of the first Alpine medal of the 1998 Winter Games.

With the schedule backing up and more snow forecast, Olympic organizers decided to switch the women's super-G to Wednesday in Hakuba, Japan, where sunny conditions were expected. The men's downhill was moved to Thursday, along with the downhill part of the men's combined event.

Eager to at least get the Alpine program going, if only for the sake of fans who purchased tickets for the early part of the Games, Alpine officials did stage

Bachleda of Poland third and another member of the powerful Austrian team, Christian Mayer, was fourth.

Man Grosjean of the United States, had a strong first run, finishing third, but he missed a gate in the second run and went out of the race.

Several skiers besides Maier were unhappy with the decision to stage the event, including Ed Podivinsky of Canada, who said: "It was really very silly. It is impossible to get an edge in ice that hard. The event is favoring the slalom skiers heavily over the downhillers. The downhill is easy here, and the slalom today was really difficult. It is really unfair that the slalom skiers have such an advantage in the Olympics."

The fear that weather would continue to dramatically alter conventional race conditions and thus throw all form out of the elite skiers in the Alpine events.

Even if the men's downhill, which was rescheduled after being snowed out of its traditional first Sunday date, is run Thursday, there are questions about the Happono course after so much snow has been dumped on it the past several days. Japanese Army troops have been working feverishly day and night, stomping the snow to harden the course.

Additional units have swelled the ranks of the original 540 soldiers assigned to maintain the course. By morning Tuesday, almost 1,000 were on the mountain. Another 247 were on the super-G course.

### Reiter Builds Big Lead

On Tuesday, Reiter, a slalom specialist, built a big lead in the two 55-gate runs to maintain his medal chances in the downhill against the stronger speed-

racers, The Associated Press reported. The Austrian clocked 47.37 seconds on the first run and 44.48 on the second for an aggregate time of one minute, 31.85 seconds.

Kjus went through in an overall 1:33.66 (48.09 and 45.57) to tie second ahead of Poland's Andrzej Bachleda (1:34.49), Austria's Christian Mayer (1:35.05) and the Norwegian 1997 world champion and 1994 Olympic silver medalist Kjetil Andre Aamodt (1:35.26).

"The first run was the hardest I've ever done," Kjus said. "I skied like a chicken in the second. I need to ski very well in the downhill, and he needs to ski slow."

Maier, the overall World Cup leader but not a slalom racer, fared better on the second run and was eighth, 4.05 behind Reiter.

"It was chaos," Maier said after the first leg. "It was too difficult even for a special slalom. I've never seen anything like it."

Ed Podivinsky of Canada, 1994 Olympic downhill bronze medalist, snarled a gate in the second run and departed in annoyance.

"That's the hardest slalom course anyone's skied," he said. "It's way too difficult for a combined slalom. They make it unfair for the downhillers. Both course settings were way too demanding."

"I think the skiers looked really stupid out there. The ice didn't help and it was pretty dumb of them. I think I'm getting ready for the downhill — that's what I came for."

Twelve of the 38 starters, including Switzerland's 1997 world championship combined silver medalist, Bruno Kernen, failed to complete the first leg.

## Sometimes the Clothes Do Not Make the Skater

By Jere Longman  
New York Times Service

NAGANO, Japan — Ilya Kulik of Russia enters the Olympic men's figure skating competition on Thursday with the best chance to win and the worst taste in costume selection.

Forget that Kulik has pogo-stick legs that propel his jumps; that his takeoffs are light and effortless; that he lands with the softness of a leaf falling from a tree, and that he is a heartthrob. For all of his talent, he hardly knows how to dress for success.

His short program costume has gossamer wings, which makes him look more like something in the wading pool at Sea World than a prospective Olympic champion.

Then there is his much-discussed costume for the long program Saturday: a black and yellow print number that looks like someone tried to turn a giraffe into an American school bus.

"Why reporters always ask about color?" said Tatiana Tarasova, who coaches the 20-year-old Kulik in Marlboro, Massachusetts, and thinks that his costume perfectly suits his airy, New York frame of mind as he skates to Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue."

"Yellow color, it's freedom," Tarasova said. "It's the color of the sun. A young man is walking around New York, and the sun hits him. Why not yellow color?"

There is no automatic point deduction for side-by-side costume failures, so Kulik at least is safe with the judges.

His axel will matter much more than his attire. If he can summon the stamina that he has lacked in the past, Kulik possesses the most thorough arsenal of artistry and athleticism in the men's field.

His Russian teammate, Alexei Yagudin, possesses a similar completeness, but at 17 he lacks Kulik's polish and refinement.

"Kulik and Yagudin are very technical in the jump department," said Joe Inman, an Olympic-level judge from the United States who is not scoring the men's competition.

"Kulik, however, has the ability to make a jump look seamless. He flows in and out equally well. And he has an inner understanding of what music is. He feels it. Yagudin has an arsenal of jumps, but he seems a little more raw to me."

Kulik, who began skating on a pond in Moscow when he was 4 years old, burst from anonymity in 1995 when he won the European championships on his first attempt. That is akin to a player coming out of high school to hit a three-pointer and win the National Basketball Association championship.

In the spring of 1996, he moved from Moscow to Massachusetts to work with Tarasova, who has produced four gold medals in dance and pairs competition. She could become the first person to coach a singles and a dance team to gold medals in the same Olympics if Kulik wins the men's title and Pasha Grishuk and Yevgeny Platov repeat as dance champions.

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He remained off the ice for several weeks in late summer. But his newfound endurance was evident in late December at an Olympic preview called the Champion Series Final in Munich.

After two-footing a quadruple jump, Kulik regained his composure and defeated all of his Olympic challengers, including Elvis Stojko of Canada, the 1994 silver medalist, and Todd Eldredge, the 1996 world champion.

"This is the first year his strength and physical condition are normal," Tarasova said. "He grew three centimeters last year, and his shoe grew two sizes. It was difficult for the muscles."

After he aggravated a pinched nerve in his back, Kulik skipped the recent European championships.

Some wonder whether he was ducking Yagudin, who won in Kulik's absence.

In any case, Kulik said that his back is better, and that while he is not 100 percent, "I have dealt with it."

"Three weeks ago, I had a lot of bad thoughts," he said. "I was disappointed missing Europeans, but my main competition is the Olympics."

He will trot out a quad and two triple-triple combination jumps in Saturday's long program. To groans from the fashion police, he will also trot out his black and yellow costume.

"I guess it will be the talk of the season, like Tara Lipinski's lutz," Kulik said.

Ilya Kulik of Russia performing in November in Halifax, Nova Scotia.

SKATERS: Russian Pair Grabs the Gold

Continued from Page 1

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Both Russian pairs are coached by Tamara Moskvina, who has now produced three Olympic champions at the Yubileiy ice rink in St. Petersburg.

The bronze medal went to Mandy Woetzel and Ingo Steuer of Germany. They seemed satisfied, considering that Steuer had suffered partly torn ligaments in his shoulder last month when he was hit by a car while standing in the street in his hometown of Chemnitz.

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"It's not easy to find new sports for the Winter Olympics, but we have room," Samaranch concluded.

| OLYMPIC SCHEDULE   |  |
|--|--|
| WEDNESDAY, FEB. 11   |  |
| ALPINE SKIING, Hakuba — Women: Super G, 1 p.m.   |  |
| BATTLON, Nagano — Men: 20km, 1 p.m.  |  |
| CURLING, Karuizawa — Women: Canada vs. Czech Republic, 9 a.m.; Japan vs. Sweden, 9 a.m.; Norway vs. Germany, 9 a.m.; Britain vs. United States, 9 a.m.; Japan vs. Norway, 7 p.m.; United States vs. Germany, 7 p.m.; Canada vs. Britain, 7 p.m.; Germany vs. Sweden, 7 p.m.; Norway vs. Japan, 2 p.m.; United States vs. Switzerland, 2 p.m.; Germany vs. Canada, 2 p.m.; Sweden vs. Britain, 2 p.m. |  |
| FREE STYLE SKIING, Nagano — Men: Moguls final, 10 a.m.   |  |
| JOE HOCKEY, Nagano — Women: Sweden vs. Canada, Norway Japan vs. China, 4 p.m.; United States vs. Finland, 8 p.m.   |  |
| LUGE, Igarna — Women: Single, 2 p.m.   |  |
| SLED KILOMETER, Hakuba — K-10 Individual, 9:30 a.m.  |  |
| SPEDSKATING, Nagano — Women: 3000 meters, 2 p.m.   |  |
| THURSDAY, FEB. 12  |  |
| ALPINE SKIING, Hakuba — Men: Downhill, 10 a.m.; Combined (Downhill), 2 p.m.  |  |
| CURLING, Karuizawa — Men: United States vs. Canada, 9 a.m.; Norway vs. Japan, 9 a.m.; Norway vs. Sweden, 9 a.m.; Canada vs. Switzerland, 9 a.m.; Switzerland vs. Norway, 7 p.m.; Sweden vs. Canada, 7 p.m.; Britain vs. Germany, 7 p.m.; Japan vs. United States, 7 p.m.; Norway vs. Sweden, 2 p.m.; Britain vs. Germany, 2 p.m.; United States vs. Norway, 2 p.m.; Denmark vs. Japan, 2 p.m.        |  |
| FIGURE SKATING, Nagano — Men: Short program, 7 p.m.  |  |
| JOE HOCKEY, Nagano — Men: A2 vs. B4, Norway A2 vs. B3, 4 p.m.; A2 vs. B2, 8 p.m.; Women: China vs. Sweden, Norway United States vs. Japan, 4 p.m.; Finland vs. Canada, 8 p.m.  |  |
| SPEDSKATING, Nagano — Multiple preliminary, 9:30 a.m.; Multiple final, 1:30 p.m.   |  |
| SPEDSKATING, Nagano — Men: 1500 meters, 3 p.m.   |  |
| ALL Times Local  |  |

"I dream about singles," Tarasova said.

Kulik, who left his parents and his younger sister, Svetlana, behind in Moscow, said he went to the United States because of better skating conditions. The ice at his Moscow rink was unreliable, he said. Sometimes the ice-smoothing machine was broken, or out of gas. Or the rink was too cold or too hot. Sometimes, he said, there was no ice at all.

"If you want to compete with guys at the top level, you better have the same conditions they have," he said.

In Moscow, Kulik said, he lived an hour from the rink. In Marlboro, he is only five minutes away, and with four rinks available, there is a veritable buffet of skating at his disposal. But it is off-ice training that has made the biggest difference in his career.

Last summer, after Kulik finished fifth at the world championships, Tarasova brought in a conditioning coach. Kulik built his stamina through a cross-training regimen of weight-lifting, running and cycling.

Then he began this season by spiking himself in the right foot with his blade, severing a ligament in his toe and sustaining tendon damage.

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Switzerland kept pace with a 10-4 morning victory over Britain and a 5-3 evening victory over Japan.

In the morning, Japan upset Sweden, one of the favorites in the eight-team tournament in Karuizawa. The Japanese team needed an extra end for its 6-3 victory.

"We're thrilled with the last two games, against Canada yesterday and Sweden today; they just played right out of their minds," said the Japan coach, Glen Jackson.

The top four teams qualify for the semifinals.



Austria's Angelika Neuner flying along in women's luge.

comments but they were in a luge context. There were no political overtones. It was a luge matter."

"We're talking about a German luge racer and the technological advances he had over other lingers, period."

"In using hyperbole, maybe I should have used a different analogy," Caligore said Tuesday.

Japan is the only country to have had the atomic bomb used against it.

### Chelios Is U.S. Captain

ICE HOCKEY Chris Chelios, the Chicago Blackhawks defenseman, was named captain of the U.S. Olympic team Tuesday by Ron Wilson, the U.S. head coach.

## For Lazutina, A Golden 5K

By Nesha Starcevic  
The Associated Press

HAKUBA, Japan — A year ago, the cross-country skier Larissa Lazutina was a basket case, frustrated by a disappointing performance at the World Championship and conflicts with her Russian team. She came close to ending her career.

Instead, she broke away from the Russian national team's training program. Now she is an Olympic champion.

Lazutina finally won the Olympic gold that's been missing from her

trophy collection, bursting from behind Tuesday to clinch the women's five-kilometer classical race.

The Russian beat Katerina Neumanova of the Czech Republic by 4.8 seconds, while Bente Martinsen of Norway, the World Cup leader this season, won the bronze, 11.5 seconds behind Lazutina's time of 17 minutes 37.9 seconds.

The victory was vindication for Lazutina, who had won a silver in the opening 15-kilometer race on Sunday. After seeing her closest challengers fade in the home stretch Tuesday during a snowstorm, Lazutina buried her face in her hands and burst into tears.

"No, I am sorry, but I can't tell you what I was thinking about," she said.

A little later, she gave a hint: "It's my bad attitude that's helped me win."

Tuesday's race also was the first leg of the pursuit competition. Lazutina's triumph means she will have a five-second advantage in the second leg Thursday, when the skiers return for a 10-kilometer freestyle race.



Larisa Lazutina of Russia powering to a 4.8-second margin of victory and her second medal of the Games.

## Seeking New Sports To Play in the Cold

By Harvey Araton  
New York Times Service

NAGANO, Japan — If you can dream up something semi-athletically peculiar to do on ice, snow or on the side of a glacier, Juan Antonio Samaranch has an Olympic medal in his bag for you.

Samaranch, the president of the International Olympic Committee, says that one of his remaining missions be

fore his term expires in 2001 is to make the Winter Games even bigger. More sports. More athletes. More sponsors. More mind-altering traffic jams on slippery mountain roads.

More women.

"The Olympic movement is determined to make its contribution so that the 21st century marks the beginning of a new era for women in world sport," Samaranch said last week.

"Any new sport wishing to be included in the Olympic program must comprise the women's events."

There is no place, he insisted, for old-school sexism within the Olympic movement. But if you can find a way to keep the layers of clothing and body fat off the little pixies, the figure skaters

and the gymnasts have demonstrated that their movement will be enhanced, as will the movement's television ratings and its bloated revenue stream.

Bikini bobsled, guaranteed, would rate right up there with the Super Bowl.

Curling and snowboarding are the newest medal sports at the Nagano Games. The inclusion of the former supports my point that no activity is beyond consideration, while the latter emphasizes how the Olympics, the true global sports league, is determined to incorporate Generation X before the Extreme Games, invented by ESPN, the U.S. sports cable broadcaster, becomes the unofficial Olympics for Generation X.

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## WINTER OLYMPICS

## Japan Forgets Itself as Shimizu Speeds to Victory

By Nicholas D. Kristof  
New York Times Service

NAGANO — Buoying the spirits of his entire nation, Hiroyasu Shimizu won the 500-meter speed-skating race on Tuesday to collect Japan's first gold medal of the Nagano Olympics and prove himself the world's fastest man on ice.

An instant national hero, Shimizu thrilled a Japan that has been deeply troubled by political scandals and economic malaise. Newspapers turned out "extras," the prime minister called, the crown prince and the crown princess cheered, and fans sobbed ecstatically in the grandstands as they watched Shimizu skate a victory lap holding Japanese flags that spectators had handed to him.

Shimizu, 23, is dubbed "the Little Giant" in Japan because he stands just 1.61 meters (5 feet, 3 inches) tall and 70 kilograms (154 pounds).

He hailed his medal as a victory of spirit, as an affirmation that what counts is not the physique one is given but the determination one shows.

"I'm the smallest skater in the

world," he said, "and I wanted to show everyone that even though I'm the smallest I can still win."

"Most Japanese are smaller than foreigners, and I wanted to show that even if you are smaller than others, you can still win so long as you believe in yourself," he added.

Shimizu set an Olympic record in his race Tuesday, 35.59 seconds, and easily beat Jeremy Wotherspoon, a Canadian who won the silver, and Kevin Overland, also of Canada, who won the bronze. Under new rules adopted for this Olympics, the medals went to those with the lowest combined time in two races, one Tuesday and one Monday.

Unlike the large, powerful racers he competed against, Shimizu burst across the ice bent low, a whirling blur of pumping arms and legs, and the gap between his combined time and that of Wotherspoon was greater than the gap between any two other finalists in the top 30.

Shimizu's race was the last of the day, and when his time was posted on the electronic scoreboard the Japanese crowds went wild in the grandstands.

"I'm so happy — that's why I'm

crying," sobbed Ippongi Mikoto, a 34-year-old housewife who had brought her three children to see Shimizu win. "Everything has been so dark in Japan, so many problems, and now suddenly it is light again. Now we feel that we can do anything."

Naoko Minemura, a 22-year-old kindergarten teacher, waved a Japanese

meter Japanese high school record he set still stands. As a child he was pushed into skating by his father, and he said Tuesday that he sometimes resented it then — and that he firmly decided on his own to pursue skating only following the death of his father seven years ago after a long struggle with cancer.

One of the first things he said after the race was, "I would like to thank my father in heaven."

When Overland, the bronze medalist, was asked how Shimizu managed to win despite his small size, he did not pause. "It's pretty simple," he said. "Shimizu has the best technique of any of the sprinters. He gets everything out of each push, and that explains why he wins gold medals and sets world records."

Shimizu smiled but offered a slightly different explanation for his success. "Compared to these guys on each side of me," he said mischievously, looking at the silver and bronze medalists towering over him, "I face less wind resistance."

Later, he credited his victory to determination, saying, "My desire to win was probably stronger than anybody else's."

And why did he want to win so much? "I think of my mother, who is alone

after my father's death, and I want to make her happy."

Several of the skaters had trouble staying in their lanes around the corners, and there was one bad crash. Grunde Njos of Norway was on the inside lane but glided outside, slipped, touched his hand to the ice and then completely lost his footing and went sliding into the wall.

Erben Wennemans, of the Netherlands, was on the outside and tried desperately to skate around and over Njos. He almost made it, but he tripped over Njos' leg and went crashing into the wall as well. He screamed and held his left arm, and an ambulance crew took him to a hospital. He suffered a dislocated left shoulder.

Neither Wennemans nor Njos had been regarded as a likely medal winner.

The national pride in Shimizu's triumph was evident everywhere. Normally, security officials at the Olympics have been sticklers for the rules, and on Tuesday night a Japanese policeman initially refused to allow a reporter through a passage at the end of the press section of the grandstands. But when the reporter explained that he wanted to

## SPEED SKATING

flag energetically as Shimizu rose on the podium to get his gold medal. "We can forget about all our country's problems now," she said, smiling through her tears. "Look! I've already forgotten."

Shimizu, who holds the world record in the 500 meters but had a poor season until now, said he had been charged up by the feverish cheering from fans.

"When my name was called and there was huge applause, I felt that all these people were expecting Hiroyasu Shimizu to win the gold medal, and it was real pressure on me," he said.

"But that pressure converted into energy that empowered me in the race."

Shimizu, who comes from the northern Japanese island of Hokkaido, began skating at the age of 4, and the 500-



Hiroyasu Shimizu heading to victory — and to his countrymen's cheers.

interview cheering fans, moments after Shimizu's victory, the policeman grinned, looked around conspiratorially, and led the way through a series of passageways before emerging in the middle of the crowd of fans.

"Today was a great day," the policeman said, and then he vanished. Shimizu wept as he embraced his friends and coaches after his victory.

## Breaking the Ice With North Koreans

## Speed-Skating Unit Proves Surprisingly Outgoing in Nagano

By Nicholas D. Kristof  
New York Times Service

NAGANO — A group of North Korean athletes and coaches sat over lunch here in the Olympic Village and looked somberly at one another as they were told that Americans usually think of North Koreans as shy, humorless and grimly serious.

Then they roared with laughter, donning over their plates, the gales of hilarity resounding through the cafeteria.

"Human beings are all the same,"

Yun Chol, 23, who is studying English in his spare time, said when he and the others had recovered their breath.

"Politicians may be different, but people are all the same."

North Korea remains a hard-line Communist country that is probably the most isolated place on earth, and it was unclear until the last minute whether North Korea would even send a delegation to the Olympics. But the 10 speed skaters who did show up — along with three coaches and seven mysterious "administrative officials" — have been uncommonly friendly, funny and open to making friends.

Bedded six to a room in the Olympic Village, beneath a sign declaring "Our Country's Pride Depends on You," the athletes and coaches have been sampling McDonald's french fries and pursuing a modern twist to the "Ping Pong diplomacy" of the kind that warmed relations between China and the United States in 1971. If they portray a good image of their country on and off the ice — they could win medals in short-track skating events, especially the women's relay — then North Korea may try to use its athletes more to build bridges with the outside world.

"If these athletes do a bit better than their personal records, then North Korea is planning to send them out as often as possible," said Kim Pong Hi, a coach.

It depends on them — not on their medals, but on how well they skate."

North Korea has given some signs that it hopes to open up a little bit to the outside world, particularly since Kim Jong Il, the country's longtime "Dear Leader," formally took power in the

autumn. The North Korean athletic delegation seems to reflect that cautious interest in opening up.

When the North Koreans first arrived at the Olympic Village, they chose to eat together in a far corner of the huge cafeteria, away from anybody else. They gradually began taking their meals closer to the rest of the athletes, and they began exchanging the odd hello with South Koreans.

By this week, when a reporter sneaked past security into the Olympic Village and met the North Koreans, they were holding court in the middle of the cafeteria and exchanging cheery comments with South Korean athletes and coaches.

North Koreans typically flee any American reporter as if they were competing in an Olympic race, but this time they were friendly and even charming.

Still, they do not come across as precisely the same as athletes from Canada or Italy. When the North Koreans were asked whether they thought that if they won a medal they would be able to meet the Dear Leader, they said they probably would. Mr. Yun added, "And that is the biggest dream we have."

The North Koreans are not wearing the badges of the Dear Leader's father, Kim Il Sung, who was known in the country as the "Great Leader." Such badges have been worn by virtually all North Koreans for decades, but the athletes said that it would be inappropriate to wear the badges in their informal athletic clothing.

The Japanese government has been apprehensive that North Korean athletes might defect during the Olympics and trigger a political crisis, and the seven administrative personnel may include minders to keep an eye on the athletes. But they do not give the impression that they are under enormous scrutiny.

In the Olympic Village, they travel around in small groups of twos and threes, and when a visitor knocked on the door of their apartment, it turned out to be unlocked — burglary apparently is not a major problem in North Korea — with just a single athlete there by herself. She seemed surprised by the intrusion but, in the kind of gesture inconceivable in the past, amiably showed the visitor around.

While the rooms did not display Communist posters and the athletes' comments did not include the typical reverential comments about the Great Leader and the Dear Leader, they left no doubt about their patriotism. Kim Jong Hui, an 18-year-old skater traveling outside of her country for the first time, recalled the scene when she said farewell to her parents, and it did not include American-style admonitions to be careful and not party too much.

"My mom said, 'Miss Kim, recalled, 'Do your best, so that the Korean flag will rise up over the skies of Japan.'"

JUNG Sook Koh, a Korean-American from New York City who has worked for many years to use sports to build ties between North Korea and the outside world, is in Nagano. She said that the North Koreans were much more open than in the past.

"They surprised me by how friendly and open they are here," Ms. Koh said. "They're more flexible now than they were in Barcelona or Atlanta or even before. Their atmosphere is exceptionally friendly."

She said the flexibility of the North Koreans suggested that this was a good time for the United States and North Korea to begin sporting exchanges.

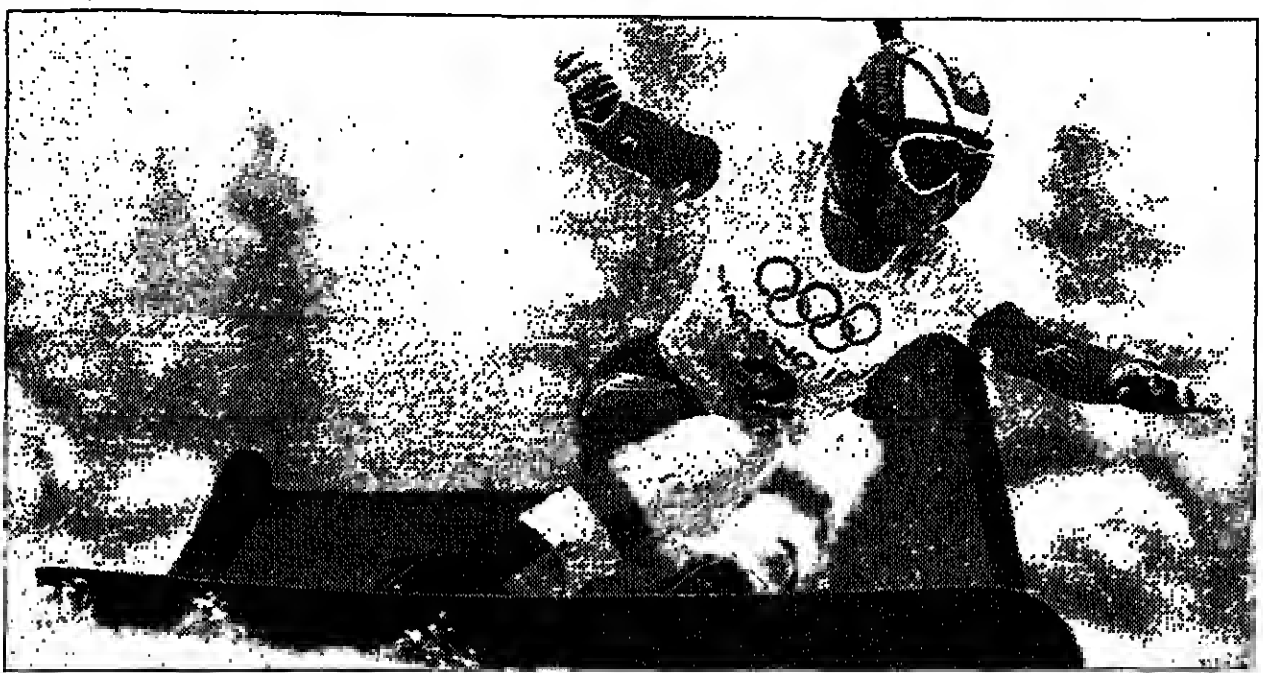
Despite widespread signs of severe hunger in North Korea, the athletes said they were getting plenty of food, and they all appeared well-fed and healthy.

The short-track skating events are toward the end of the Olympics, so the athletes have been spending their time practicing and praying for medals — well, not quite praying, given their country's Communist policy, but earnestly hoping.

"If somebody gets a medal," Mr. Kim said, "there'll be a huge reception at the airport when we go home, and then there'll be people lining the roads into the city, cheering for us. Our wish No. 2 is for a gold medal, wish No. 3 is for a silver, and wish No. 4 is for a bronze."

And the top wish?

"Our wish No. 1," Mr. Kim said with a grin, "is for the reunification of Korea."



Karine Ruby — who won seven straight World Cup events earlier this season — starting her first run Tuesday.

## Gold for Ruby in Tricky Olympic Debut

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

YAMANOUCI, Japan — Karine Ruby of France, the overwhelming favorite, took the women's giant slalom snowboarding gold Tuesday. She built on an enormous first leg lead of almost two seconds to cruise to a historic victory.

Ruby, who won seven consecutive World Cup events earlier this season, finished the second leg with a combined time of 2 minutes, 17.34 seconds to claim the first ever women's Olympic snowboarding gold medal.

Heidi Renoth, fifth after the first leg, finished a distant second to take silver, some 1.83 behind the leader. Brigitte Koeck of Austria put together a spectacular second leg that was 1.6 faster than Ruby but could move no closer than third after a seventh place finish in the opening run.

"I was so nervous at the top before the second leg, it was unbelievable. Now I feel so at peace, the feeling is amazing," Ruby said as she celebrated her place in Olympic history.

Renoth led with two riders to go but

had to watch as Ruby overtook her and France's Isabelle Blanc screamed down the course on target to challenge Ruby's lead. But at the last gate Blanc caught an edge and skidded past the wrong side of the marker, sliding past the finish line.

## SNOWBOARDING

The scoreboard immediately showed her with the fastest time, confusing Renoth, who thought silver had just turned to bronze.

As Ruby celebrated her gold, the U.S. team, widely expected to crowd the medals podium, could only sit and watch after their three top riders crashed out of the sport's Olympic debut.

When the first of the two runs began in a mild snowstorm at 9 A.M., all four American riders were considered contenders. But the only one who managed to complete the course was Sandra Van Ert, and she ended up in 12th place, 8.56 seconds behind Ruby.

The conditions were not optimum for snowboarding. After nearly 24 hours of continuous snowfalls — which forced

organizers to delay the race from Monday to Tuesday and which continued through both Tuesday's runs — the course had changed from a hard icy patch and skidded past the wrong side of the marker, sliding past the finish line.

"I'm in a little bit of shock right now," said Rosey Fletcher of the United States. "The snow was a lot different. For the best-caliber race, like this one, the snow conditions should be the top. But right now, it's a race for survival. A lot of people who finished are two, three, four seconds out. That's not the way a race should be."

Lisa Kogeloff of the United States said: "The women are not this bad. It's a terrible showcase. I don't think anybody looks good right now."

Ruby looked better than good. But the Americans were not the only ones who belly-flopped in their Olympic debuts. Of the 31 women entered, seven did not complete the first run, and other highly regarded riders, such as Margherita Parini of Italy and Steffi Von Siebenthal of Switzerland, struggled before they finally skidded to a halt. (Reuters, NYT)

## OLYMPIC SCOREBOARD

## MEDALS

| COUNTRY STANDINGS |   |   |   |      |
|-------------------|---|---|---|------|
|                   | G | S | B | Tot. |
| Russia            | 3 | 2 | 0 | 5    |
| Germany           | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5    |
| Canada            | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2    |
| Netherlands       | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2    |
| Belgium           | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1    |
| Poland            | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1    |
| France            | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1    |
| Japan             | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1    |
| Italy             | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3    |
| Norway            | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2    |
| Czech Republic    | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1    |
| United States     | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1    |
| Soviet Union      | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1    |
| Belgium           | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1    |
| Switzerland       | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1    |



## OBSERVER

## Big Wind From Cuba

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — The country was half-mad with tales of sex. "At the highest level," as they used to say before the presidency became a display window for second childhood.

If we didn't escape soon I might start confessing about the time, back in 19 and 54, when I smuggled a copy of "Lady Chatterley's Lover" past the U.S. Customs Smut Police. Those were the days.

Now we have seen "Deep Throat." We have mastered the Playboy philosophy. We have yawned at the centerfolds of Hustler magazine. We have watched a solemn committee of the U.S. Senate cross-examine witnesses about a film character called Long Dong Silver.

"Enough of this endless babble about the reproductive organs," I cried. "Let's take a kayak to Goshen or Nyack and get away from it all."

"Better yet," said my wife, "Let's hop in the car and nip down to Key West."

So in we hopped and downward we nipped. The sense of anticipation was even keener than the sense of relief at having climbed out of a sewer, because, with Cuba lying so close to Key West, we would be ridiculously close to Fidel Castro.

At a time when the rest of the Evil Empire has collapsed — except China — Castro continues to menace the free world from his Red citadel situated within easy striking distance of Key West's sponge shops.

I am telling her we will experience a similar delightful frisson of fear at Key West, so close to Castro.

She asked why the car felt as if it was trying to fly. I was

patient about explaining the physical sensation created by an occasional wind gust.

She said let's look for a motel.

I said nonsense. We were already in the Keys. Key West was a mere hour or two away. To be sure, the wind-shield wipers were now being cruelly manhandled by torrents sloshing across the windshield.

"Washington's Cuban policy —," I said.

"A motel," she said.

We had just entered a long piece of overseas causeway known as "the seven-mile bridge" when my wife's cellular phone went off.

"Fidel Castro —," I was saying.

□

The call was from a friend in that part of Florida. Where were we? Still driving? Did we yearn for the grave. There were tornadoes everywhere. Everyone was warned to get off the road. And above all, the friend added, "Don't get caught on the seven-mile bridge."

Where were we now? asked my wife. I gave it to her straight from the shoulder: "On the seven-mile bridge."

Obviously, we made it over the seven-mile bridge. With land in sight, my wife's insistence became implacable. A motel was visible at Big Pine Key. There was a room. The room had an armchair that collapsed when sat in. The television was out. There was no radio.

Twenty minutes later there was a total power failure. It stayed total for hours.

Next morning we learned that it had been a fairly good-sized disaster. I am already being fitted with a new panic button.

New York Times Service

## Woody Allen: The European Tour Revisited

By Mike Zwerin  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — According to Barbara Kopple, whose feature-length documentary "Wild Man Blues" opens in Paris this week, its star, Woody Allen, defines himself first and foremost not as a writer, director or actor but as a musician. She and her crew followed him as he and his band toured 18 European cities playing New Orleans jazz in 1996.

Before leaving New York, she met with Allen in his apartment and in the course of conversation she asked him: "Are you excited about this tour?"

She watched him as he turned uneasy: "No. I don't want to go. They put this together two years ago. I never thought the time would really come." Wondering if he was acting, she wished for a camera.

Afterward, when she knew him better, Kopple saw that it had more to do with the discomfort of being in a situation that he could not control. He gets easily overwhelmed. And fears leaving New York. He controls his life in New York. He was not in the habit of taking a band on the road for three weeks; going to strange cities like Milan, Turin, Bologna, Madrid, Rome, Paris and London.

She said she would need total access. He said it was no problem. And it wasn't. He never once asked her to turn off the camera. About the closest she came to altering the situation she was recording was when they planned a gondola ride in Venice in advance. They "never never" discussed what was to be shot.

Kopple's film "Harlan County USA," about a miner's strike in Kentucky, won an Oscar in the feature documentary category. Her "Richard III," starring Rip Torn, was an adaptation of Shakespeare to address modern social issues. Among others, she has won awards at Cannes and the Sundance Film Festival.

She started her career working



Woody Allen demonstrating his love for Dixieland jazz on his European tour in 1996.

with the Maysles brothers on "Gimme Shelter," a documentary about The Rolling Stones. Later, as a director, she followed the Maysles' cinema verité style. The crew became part of the scenery: part of the cast, as it were. The "plot" turns out to be whatever happens. The subjects eventually forget that the crew is filming. The camera itself gets to be, as Albert Maysles once described it, "some sort of weird hump on the cameraman's head."

In addition to his band, Allen would be traveling with his sister Letty Aronson and his companion, Soon-Yi Previn. Allen's relationship with Soon-Yi had been getting a lot of publicity, much of it negative. She was an adopted daughter of Allen's ex-companion, Mia Farrow. Farrow had taken him to court over it. It was a scandal. Some think that Allen may have wanted the

film, at least in part, to "legitimize" the relationship; in any case, to explain it. Kopple thinks not.

"I think that the primary reason he agreed to it was to demonstrate his love for New Orleans jazz. And to allow the world to see him as a musician. Which is a different Woody Allen. New Orleans jazz is in the process of dying and he wants to do what he can to bring it back. He wants people to hear it and understand what he hears in it."

Although he told Kopple he was afraid that his audience might be bored, she knew better: "He would never have attempted to do this tour if he wasn't absolutely sure he could pull it off. He's going to do things well or he won't do them at all. That's the way he is; whether it's playing tennis or playing jazz on the clarinet. And believe me, he takes being a musician very seriously."

Yes. It's very obvious. He's in your face with it. Watching him spar with his clarinet close-up with such very clear sound recording is frightening as much as enlightening. New Orleans jazz, a/k/a Dixieland, is so aggressively old. The musicians joust with, more than play it. It's easy to imagine being kidnapped in a time machine.

Wynton Marsalis once said that he never understood how people could say that they "used to" play a musical instrument. He wonders how and why they would ever stop — it's like breathing. You sense a whiff of nostalgia and sometimes regret coming from those who, like Richard Nixon's counsel Leonard Garment, once played saxophone with Woody Herman. (It has been said that Allen named himself after this other Woody, who also played the clarinet. Looked back on in later years, having made music is

associated with youth, fun and freedom. Watching Allen fight for the fun of it is dramatic.

Kopple does not think the tour had much to do with making money. (Allen donated his pay in Venice to the Fenice opera house, which had burned down.) There is no narration, no voice-over to gum up the works. The story is what the camera sees and the tape recorder hears. There are hints but motivation remains basically ambiguous, and you can only guess.

The luxurious hotels they check into are almost literally out of sight. Have you ever seen a suite with its own maître d' and private swimming pool? As the elegant and urbane maître d' serves the dinner that has been prepared in the suite's private kitchen, Allen says in an ironic aside to Soon-Yi that "this guy is really a reformed serial killer."

No cheap one-liners for the bleachers, no hamming it up for the camera. This is somebody who is seriously involved with being funny. He is not acting — unless, of course, he acts so well that he gives that impression.

At one point he says that film directors often make the sort of movies they liked when they were growing up. He grew up watching European films and that's why he makes them: "Maybe the Europeans like me because they like films that drone on. I'm very good at making films that drone on."

Kopple says that she loves "doing documentaries like hers because sooner or later all the planning goes out the window. You never know what's going to happen." And the luncheon reunion with his parents after his return to New York that concludes the film turns out to be right out of — you guessed it — a Woody Allen movie. As his mother and father put on their coats and prepare to leave his apartment, Allen does a mini Groucho Marx eyebrow number for the camera, shrugs and says: "A lunch from hell."

("Wild Man Blues" opens in New York on April 17.)

## 'Titanic' Wins 14 Oscar Nominations; 'Amistad' Sinks

By John Horn  
The Associated Press

BEVERLY HILLS, California — "Titanic," the epic account of a fateful love affair on the doomed ocean liner, captured a record-tying 14 Academy Award nominations, including best picture, actress and director.

"L.A. Confidential" and "Good Will Hunting" each received nine nominations, including best picture. The other best picture nominees were "As Good As It Gets" and "The Full Monty."

Kate Winslet was nominated for best actress for "Titanic," as were Helena Bonham Carter for "The Wings of the Dove," Julie Christie for "Afterglow," Judi Dench for "Mrs. Brown" and Helen Hunt for "As Good As It Gets."

Robert Duvall's self-financed role in "The Apostle" earned him a best lead actor nomination. He will face Matt Damon from "Good Will Hunting," Peter Fonda from "Ulee's Gold," Dustin Hoffman from "Wag the Dog" and Jack Nicholson from "As Good As It Gets."

Among those missing from the nominations was Steven Spielberg, whose "Amistad" was not selected for best picture, best director or best actor.

The only other film to get 14 Oscar nominations was "All About Eve," released in 1950. The record for most victories for a single film is held by "Ben-Hur" in 1959, which won 11.

The 87-year-old Gloria Stuart in "Titanic" was nominated for best supporting actress. Also nominated in the category were Joan Cusack in "In & Out," Minnie Driver in "Good Will Hunting," Julianne Moore in "Boogie Nights" and Kim Basinger in "L.A. Confidential."

Burt Reynolds was nominated for best supporting actor for "Boogie Nights." The other nominees in the category were Robert Forster from "Jackie Brown," Anthony Hopkins from "Amistad," Greg Kinnear from "As Good As It Gets" and Robin Williams from "Good Will Hunting."

James Cameron, the driving force behind the \$200 million "Titanic," re-

ceived two nominations — as producer of the film for best picture, and as the film's director.

Cameron will face for the directing Oscar: Peter Jackson for "The Full Monty," Gus Van Sant for "Good Will Hunting," Curtis Hanson for "L.A. Confidential" and Atom Egoyan for "The Sweet Hereafter."

The other nominations for "Titanic" were for art direction, cinematography, costume design, editing, makeup, score, song ("My Heart Will Go On"), sound, sound effects editing and visual effects. The teen heartthrob Leonardo DiCaprio was passed over for best actor.

Two high grossers collected no top nominations. "Men in Black" and "The Lost World: Jurassic Park" had four minor selections between them.

Foreign-language films nominated were "Beyond Silence" (Germany), "Character" (the Netherlands), "Four Days in September" (Brazil), "Secrets of the Heart" (Spain) and "The Thief" (Russia).

The Oscars will be given March 23.



Cameron, a success story.

## PEOPLE

THE author who accused Steven Spielberg and his production company, DreamWorks, of stealing from her work to make the movie "Amistad" has dropped her plagiarism suit and praised the movie as "a splendid piece of work." Barbara Chase-Riboud's \$10 million copyright infringement lawsuit said DreamWorks had taken material from her "Echo of Lions" for "Amistad," which is about a revolt in 1839 of Africans on a slave ship. "After my lawyers had a chance to review DreamWorks' files and other documents and evidence," Chase-Riboud said in a statement, "my lawyers and I concluded that neither Steven Spielberg nor DreamWorks did anything improper, and I instructed my lawyers to conclude this matter in a timely and amicable fashion." In December, The New York Times reported that Chase-Riboud had written a 1986 novel, "Valerie: A Novel of the Harlem," containing passages that appeared in a scholarly book published 50 years earlier. Chase-Riboud admitted that she had used the material, but asserted she had done nothing wrong.

Kevin Costner and Val Kilmer are up this year for Hollywood's big Phooey. They were

joined by Sandra Bullock and Fran Drescher in getting nominations for Razzie Awards, the annual spoof of the Oscars honoring the worst in film. The latest "Batman & Robin" got 11 nominations, including one for George Clooney and Chris O'Donnell for worst screen couple. Winners will be announced on March 22, the day before the Oscars.

The Japanese public got their first look Tuesday at the fiancée of the American-born sumo star Akebono. Christine Reiko Kalina appeared with her gigantic betrothed at a Tokyo news conference in formal kimono and obi sash to formally announce their wedding in September. Their first child is expected in late May or early June, the couple said. Kalina was born in Japan to an American serviceman and his Japanese wife.

The widow of Oskar Schindler, the German industrialist who rescued more than 1,000 Jews from the Holocaust, has been granted a pension by Argentina to save her from poverty. A government spokesman said Tuesday that Emile Schindler would receive \$1,000 a month.



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|  |               | Spain           | 900-99-00-11  |
|  |               | Sweden          | 020-795-011   |
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